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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

CHARLES LAPWORTH

EDITOR

SIGNIFICANCE OF ROUMANIA'S PLIGHT

THERE is something mysterious, almost sinister, about the present Roumanian debacle. Here was a nation with two years of deliberate preparedness for war; with, supposedly, all the new military methods and lessons learned and profited by. But practically up to twenty-four hours of participation in hostilities, the world generally, and the Roumanian people themselves, did not know on which side they were going to fight. That was one of the most amazing things in an amazing war: that the bodies and souls of an army of one million men could be bartered and switched about, not over a lengthy period of negotiations but in hot haste and hurry.

Roumania's entry into the war was hailed as the undoubted salvation of the allies, and consequent downfall of the Central Powers. The Roumanian premier had made his bargain and was about to deliver the goods to the highest bidder. What the bargain was few people know. How much of Transylvania and Bessarabia was included in the promissory note as payment for services rendered has not been divulged. But is it too strong a term to speak of the Roumanian force as an army of mercenaries?

The Central Powers felt they had been betrayed. Their commercial treaty and subsequent relations with Roumania had led them to believe that at least this Balkan state would remain neutral. Hence the intensity and ferocity of their onslaught. But what is Russia doing for its latest ally? Apparently nothing. In England there is uneasiness, and the same things are being said about the neglect of Roumania as was said about the lack of support for Serbia.

One must look at the map again. Russia has declared that she will not lay down her arms until Constantinople is hers. The late Balkan War was all to the good. The buffer states were weakened by loss of blood almost to the point of extinction. This war, whoever wins, will see the Balkan peoples almost wiped out. Can it be that Russia in her heart of hearts thinks that a bigger Roumania territorially, and with greater prestige in European councils, might prove a stumbling-block should peace be concluded before the ikons decorate St. Sophia?

This is no criticism of Russia, but an attempt to interpret her haute politique. It is all in the game. And Russia is a pastmaster in diplomacy—which might be more vulgarly described as the gentle art of the double cross. But is there an explanation here why Roumania has been allowed to fall very hard? And when all facts are out will the world be able to say to Roumania, if in existence, "It serves you right?"

HOW TO AVOID GERMS OF FUTURE WARS

TO find Professor Hugo Munsterberg advocating from the platform the abandonment of Belgium by the Germans, after the war, will be in the nature of a surprise to many who have regarded the Harvard professor as leaning too strongly to German ideals to take issue with them in any particular.

In an address recently on "Reconstruction After the War," the speaker thought it was important for the nations to remember that the state of peace, after the war, should not contain the germs of future wars. If Germany were to settle in Belgium, for example, or if England were to attempt to throttle Germany commercially, we should have the beginning of the next war. "In the establishment of peace, care should be taken

that no cause for jealousy or vengeance remains," observed the distinguished psychologist. Doubtless, he had in mind the blunder committed by Germany after the war with France in 1870, when the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were demanded, in addition to the heavy cash indemnity. Bismarck, the astute, foresaw what a bone of contention the taking of the alien territory was likely to prove, but his advice was overruled.

Great Britain, profiting by Germany's error, treated the Boers with marked leniency at the conclusion of the war in South Africa and with highly satisfactory results. Who doubts that if Alsace and Lorraine had not been segregated and transferred, with an absence of grievances, fostered in France for the last forty years, no such implacable hatred of the Germans as is now apparent among the French would be found spurring that nation on to the wreaking of vengeance on its despoiler.

What is wanted now is the establishment of a peace that will be lasting. Not until Germany and England are brought together in good will can such a peace be established, declares the professor, which, of course, must include France. His definition of nationalism is "the faithful belief by the people of a nation in the eternal value of that nation's unique contribution to the world." This belief does not imply that other nations are worse, but that they are different. Dr. Munsterberg finds the ideals of nationalism spreading over the world. The people of each nation realize that national organization is necessary, that the common unit, the nation must be organized. In his opinion this spirit will grow tremendously after the war, and in every nation there will arise a new self-consciousness. But still stronger will grow the spirit of internationalism.

Through the war, the nations have learned that they belong together; that no nation can be crushed. Other lessons learned are that no safety appliance and no classes of people can prevent war; that no treaty can be held in all circumstances; and that no nation so loves peace that it will not also engage in war when a question of national honor is involved. The League to Enforce Permanent Peace seems to have a warm supporter in the Harvard psychologist.

MR. BELL'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SUFFRAGE

ONE of the most pronounced results of the tour of the women who visited us recently on the Hughes campaign train was the stimulation of interest in the cause of national equal suffrage. Our visitors made it quite evident that they see no hope of assistance from a Democratic congress. Their past efforts to interest President Wilson and the Democratic statesmen in their cause have met with bitter disappointment. They are of one accord in expressing the belief that the election of a Republican administration affords them their only assurance of securing the voting privilege for the women of the eastern states. Their appeal to their enfranchised western sisters was voiced with much sincerity, and it has awakened a generous and genuine response.

Further enthusiasm among the suffragists has been aroused by the speeches of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain and her fellow-campaigners of the Women's Party, and the fact is foreshadowed that California women, in scanning the ballot, are going to look closely to the suffrage records of congressional candidates.

In the Ninth district especially is this issue being emphasized, and in consequence, in the last week, the Hon. Charles W. Bell, Independent Republican candidate, has gained tremendously in strength. The suffrage propaganda, indeed, finds Mr. Bell on familiar ground; for, from the time he entered the state senate of California in 1907, he has been one of the most aggressive and effective of all proponents of "votes for women."

In Mr. Bell's first session in the senate he was one of five members who spoke and voted for the submission of a suffrage amendment. Thirty-five votes were cast against the measure, and it was defeated. Then came a four year period of agitation and debate, throughout which, at Sacramento and on the stump in Southern California, Mr. Bell was a leader. In the 1911 session he was the floor general for the women, and so capably was his work performed that he gained the gratitude and lasting recognition of all who were in any

way actively engaged in the movement. He had the satisfaction of seeing the figures reversed, thirty-five senators voting for suffrage and only five against.

After he had gone to Washington as a congressman, Mr. Bell continued his support of the suffrage cause. The delegations appearing at the national capitol invariably received his aid. His speech on the floor of the house, demanding the submission of a suffrage amendment to the federal constitution, was perhaps the most complete and enlightening review of the subject that has ever been heard in our national legislature. It fixed his permanent place in the annals of the long struggle, not yet ended, but which undoubtedly will be waged until success has been won. The women of the Ninth district, who have failed to find in the record of the Hon. C. H. Randall's present term any evidence of active interest in their cause, seem to be determined that Mr. Bell shall go back to congress to finish the fight in which, for so long a period, he has borne such a gallant part.

"BOY WANTED"

"DER TAG" has now arrived for The Boy. There was a time, to be recalled only with difficulty, when a boy was only a boy. You whistled when you wanted him, and he came. He waited in line for a place, his pockets exuding letters of recommendation; he doffed his cap and was deferential and said 'Sir' when you looked his way. He 'lived in your mild and magnificent eye.' Fortified by stories of poor boys who became famous, he aspired to rise. His clothing was threadbare but neat. His hair and his shoes were brushed. His mother was a poor widow who took in washing, and he took her all his savings," says an exchange. "He came on duty with the morning star and worked till the moon retired. His wages were two dollars and fifty cents a month, and a still, small voice behind his homespun shirt kept whispering to him that he was overpaid." Which is true indeed. There is a remarkable scarcity of boys. There was a time when a penny liner brought a multitude of two or three hundred. But in these progressive times even large display space in the eastern cities fails to bring out more than two or three.

Well may our contemporary bewail in the following plaint the disappearance of the good old time. "Vanished is the type forever. Twenty-four 'Boy Wanted' signs were counted along Chestnut street from Sixth to Broad. Verily, these are signs of the times! The modern boy knows his valuation in the open market. He is sophisticated, and in his bright lexicon the terms that deal with curb markets and shoe-string speculation are heavily underscored. He means to storm the heights of fame and fortune by the jitney route. It is not necessary to be deferential any more. He can keep his feet on the desk and his cap on his head, and he need not stop chewing gum to return a mumbled half-answer to his employer's timid query. If manners ever made the man, they do not now make the ordinary office boy. Most of the extraordinary ones are incipient magnates in the roaring plants where war munitions are made. Or else they are in day school and night school stuffing themselves with useful information. The American Boy is dead; long live the American Boy!"

OKUMA'S SUCCESSOR AND JAPANESE STATUS

BECAUSE this is a presidential year and because, too, the disturbing war news distracts one's attention from the Orient, there is danger that the prospective cabinet changes in Tokio may not be given the consideration they deserve, insofar as they may affect this country. Count Okuma, the retiring prime minister, has ever held a friendly feeling for the United States; he is a conservative; he is getting well along to the octogenarian age, which repels radicalism of any sort and is content to let well-enough alone. That he reflects, in this attitude, the spirit of modern Japan is questionable; certainly, not of the majority of his people.

There has been for several years, nearly half a decade, a feeling growing, which is almost a national sentiment by this time, that America has not realized how faithfully Japan has kept her gentlemen's agreement of 1907 in regard to the restriction of immigra-

tion to this country of coolie labor and that the United States has not properly appreciated the important position Japan has taken in the group of nations as a first-class power. To the contrary, her subjects have been assiduously snubbed, her people invidiously treated, as in the alien land law case in California, and so discriminated against that the blush of shame has mantled the cheeks of the proud, self-respecting Japanese on many occasions in contemplating the disparity of their status in this country and that of, say, the most ignorant, stupid immigrants from Southern Europe. Not to resent such treatment were to be less than human, less than the acute, intellectual being that the average educated Japanese in or out of America has shown himself to be.

Now, Okuma is succeeded by a far different type of Nipponese in the person of Count Terauchi, former minister of war and formerly resident general of Korea. His preferment by the emperor signifies a stiffening of foreign policies, a more aggressive government, a larger army, a bigger navy. Japan has profited immensely by her war contracts; the country has recovered in great measure from the financial straits that ensued following the war with Russia and is disposed to emulate the lead of the United States in adopting a preparedness policy. What the new premier and his cabinet will demand before long is not difficult to guess.

In no uncertain voice this country will be asked to explain the status of Japanese in America and no further evasions and sidesteppings will be tolerated. Either the mikado's subjects must be accorded the same rights and privileges granted the citizens of other foreign nations or a good reason advanced for the discrimination shown. There is no good reason. The Japanese are infinitely better material for citizenship than ninety per cent of the Southern Europe offscourings annually unloaded on these shores, and they know it. Doubtless, Count Terauchi will presently request, with gloved politeness, a positive statement. What sort of an answer will Washington give?

VICTOR F. LAWSON FOR HUGHES

HERE is a most significant happening. The Chicago Daily News, after advocating Mr. Wilson for president, and having for four years sincerely tried to give him its support, has declared against him, saying that it believes the public interest requires his retirement. Before these days of high explosive the announcement might have been described as a bomb-shell, but such a term is now inadequate. It is undoubtedly one of the heaviest blows the president has received in this campaign.

For as most folk know, the Chicago Daily News is owned by Victor F. Lawson, and no man has higher prestige in the newspaper world. He is not an absentee landlord; he is one of the few great publishers who personally direct their own papers. The Daily News is Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Lawson is the Daily News. And if the general public knew in what high esteem he is held by writing and publishing men throughout the land it would appreciate the impressiveness and significance of his declaration in favor of Mr. Hughes.

EXECUTIVE ABILITY IN JEWISH WAR RELIEF

FROM January 20, 1915, to August 15, 1916, people of this country, working through a Joint Distribution Committee, sent abroad nearly \$5,000,000, lacking only a few thousands, for the relief of Jews suffering through ravages of the war. Of this sum Russian Jews received \$1,800,000, German Poland \$1,454,000, Austro-Hungary and Galicia, \$1,065,000 and the remainder went to Turkey, Palestine, Greece and elsewhere.

The report of the distribution committee, just made public, and of which Felix M. Warburg is chairman, reveals an organization of almost unexampled business capacity. The fidelity of the subcommittees, the earnest consideration of the executive committee to details and the conscientious efforts of the foreign representatives to carry out the wishes of the central committee will command the admiration of those who know what true efficiency means. Certainly, this minute report compiled by Secretary Albert Lucas is worth studying. Contributors to the relief fund may learn from the detailed reports of the correspondents from abroad exactly how the moneys were applied and what great care was exercised to distribute the supplies with the least possible waste and at a minimum of expense.

From Russia, from Poland, Austria-Hungary, Greece and Turkey, Palestine, Egypt and Switzerland, the outlays are accounted for with elaborate attention to detail. Hardly a province in the war-ravaged sections where Jews have suffered has been neglected and the means taken to alleviate their distresses indicates the thoroughness of the work done.

As an instance: United States cruisers having transported about 1,000 Israelites, expelled from Syria and Palestine, to Alexandria, free of charge, the situation

of the refugees upon landing was pitiable. They were completely destitute, without shoes, clothing or linen. Other ships brought in more unfortunate Jews, so that fully 7,500 had to be looked after and sustained within a period of three months. How the refugees were fed, clothed, educated and given work, is told briefly and succinctly, revealing executive management of no minor caliber. In fact, turn to what report one may, the manner in which the indigent Jews have been relieved of their more pressing sufferings impels the profoundest respect.

In the relief work in Turkey, Mr. Henry Morgenthau (at that time ambassador) did herculean labors, and a deserved tribute is paid to his unselfish endeavors in behalf of his stricken people. The far-reaching philanthropy of the Joint Distribution Committee is astonishing. No section seems to have been overlooked.

PARAMOUNT ISSUE OF THIS CAMPAIGN

ALREADY indications are pointing to the fact that President Wilson has not properly heard the voice of the people nor the edict of society in respect to ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, says that prior to the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law the Maine public was politically apathetic. Hughes at that time was touring the state, and Bangor Republicans had made no preparation for his reception. A few men had gotten together and were indifferently discussing how little money they would have to spend and how small a hall they could hire in order to avoid empty seats.

In twenty-four hours after the passage of the Adamson law the state of Maine was afire, politically. The Bangor Reception Committee rented the largest hall in town, 4,500 enthusiastic citizens packed themselves inside and over 2,000 were turned away, and this on a terrifically stormy night. Thus spoke Maine.

Receiver B. F. Bush, of the Missouri Pacific, whose lines traverse Missouri and Kansas, says that November 8 old Democratic Missouri will be in the Republican column. So will Kansas. In all these western states the I. W. W. this year took charge of the harvesting of the crops and controlled the workers and held out for union wages, higher than the farmers ever paid or wanted to pay. In several towns the farmers took rifles and drove the I. W. W. workers out of town. They had all they wanted of unions. Along came the Adamson eight-hour law, the capitulation of Wilson and Congress to the railroad unions. Hence Missouri and Kansas farmers are now Republicans.

Already there have been big surprises. There are going to be still greater ones.

WAR AND WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEvain, who has recently come to Los Angeles on a speaking mission favoring the election of Charles Evans Hughes to the presidency, is one of an increasing number of suffragist leaders who believe that, as a direct outcome of the European war, England will be forced to give the ballot to its women. In speaking to a mutual friend here the other day on what she termed the "services of women in the war," she referred pointedly to the acts of loyalty and practical service on the part of the British women as having been vital in enabling the Empire to realize its present degree of preparedness, particularly with respect to "manning" the munition factories and releasing a large number of men for active military occupations. "The old cry," she said, "was that women, being unfitted for military service, were not entitled to the ballot. British women, more than any other, have refuted this; to such an extent, in fact, that a large percentage of them, I believe, would be quite willing to do military duty in the field, aside from nursing, if called upon. And," the speaker added significantly, "they may be called on yet, if this war goes on indefinitely. The women of Britain, before this war, were never in the shadow of conscription, as were the women of Germany and France, but the war changed this almost in a day. Within a month after the original British force was recruited it became evident that men—more men—would be needed; and the women, called upon to fill the gaps, have responded nobly, filling capacities heretofore unthought of. England, therefore, has been compelled to recognize women as a vital part in the prosecution of the war; and it would be an ungrateful nation that would fail to enfranchise them when the settlement comes. The fact is, I believe the men themselves will force the ballot on them."

INSURING NEWSPAPER ACCURACY

MOST of us who have ever had any intimate contact with newspapers and reputable publications know that what many persons choose to term "wilful newspaper inaccuracy" is largely a thing of the reader's imagination, and that it exists only in a way to make its effect almost negligible. On the other hand, care-

lessness and exaggeration in reporting comprise a twin-evil on not a few newspapers, and editors frequently are sorely tried in their efforts to eliminate them entirely. It may be accepted as a sign of progressive reform when a great journal like the New York World will, in emphasizing its own high character and purpose, establish a special department under the title of a "Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play," as I notice this paper has recently done. This department has been introduced at the instance of Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of the World, along lines suggested by Isaac D. White, for many years a Metropolitan reporter. Mr. White is entirely right in remarking that "without accuracy we cannot have fair play." He found that the simplest way to stamp out inaccuracy in a newspaper office was to trace the responsibility and pin it to the individual. The result, as he found it, was that the careless man became unassailably accurate once he realized that any error on his part was recorded in a card index. Mr. White has discovered in studying the results of his bureau that inaccuracy in telling news is due not only to wrong habits of thinking, but to a lack of knowledge of human nature. That is why, as he contends, the most experienced reporter is usually the most accurate—because he has learned human nature. He can tell by talking to a man whether the man can be depended upon for the reliability of the information he gives out. The good effects of such a bureau are too obvious to need recounting, and widespread benefits would follow the establishment of such a plan in all newspaper offices. Which of our Los Angeles papers will point the way?

SOUNDING MEANINGLESS SLOGANS

CAMPAIGN orators are trying to re-elect Mr. Wilson on two pleas: First. He kept us out of war. Second. He gave railroad labor an eight-hour day.

But—First. There was no reason for anybody to get us into war. Second. He did not obtain an eight-hour day. The American people do not elect presidents on the strength of campaign slogans that sound well but are meaningless.

STEEL ACTIVITIES AS A TRADE REFLEX

ALWAYS, conditions in the steel industry have been regarded as the surest reflex of the manufacturing interests of the country, hence a glance at the steel trade activities should give a correct clew to the business situation generally. Buying for delivery more than a year ahead is an indication of the heavy business booked by steel companies of late. The railroads are contracting for cars on a broad scale, and foreign orders are reported from steel centers to be clamoring for admission to the mills. The increased prosperity that has come to the railroads is reflected in the big orders placed within two weeks. It is stated that all of 100,000 tons of rails have been closed for first quarter of 1918 shipment, presumably to insure deliveries. Many thousands of steel cars have been bought to take care of the increased output of manufacturing in all lines of industry. Reports the Iron Age:

It is estimated that not less than fifty ships are under inquiry at Atlantic shipyards. Three more ships have been put under contract at Seattle and 10,000 tons of plates for them have been bought for delivery in the first quarter of 1918. Great Britain is asking for 25,000 tons of plates, besides 18,000 tons of shapes, blooms and billets. Japan has paid 5 cents for relatively early shipment of 5,000 tons of plates. The Victorian government, Australia, wants 4,000 tons.

Other expert authority reveals the excessive demand for material in the steel trade. From this it may be deduced that a lively year looms ahead for all manufactured products, with all mills working at capacity and the labor market in constant demand. That the war is still far from an ending is now generally believed. Certainly another year and perhaps two may be counted upon, with the allies in keen competition to place their orders for munitions, army supplies and foodstuffs in this country.

MONTANA MAY ELECT CONGRESSWOMAN

ADVICES from Montana, from Republican sources, indicate that the next congress is likely to have a woman member representing her state "at large," the first congresswoman to sit in the lower house at Washington. Miss Jeanette Rankin is the woman Montana Republicans are disposed to honor in this way. Her home is in Missoula, in the western part of the state. She is reported to be a good speaker and in her campaign is supported by a corps of women orators.

Miss Rankin is in the early thirties and is described as tall, with a wealth of red hair, and one of the most striking figures ever seen on the hustings. She is visiting every town, mountain village and mining camp in the state, making great appeal to the voters. Former United States Senator Dixon and the Republican leaders in the state are working enthusiastically for her and the Republican congressional committee has reports from sixty or seventy different sources that she has the state "going" and will win "hands down."



Faithful Custodian of a Great Hope

By Pearl Rall



BEREFT indeed is the man or woman who has no cherished memories; to whom the past brings no friendly or helpful voices, inspiring to new and more beautiful ideals. Blessed is the individual with great family traditions, kept alive from generation to generation; and more favored yet is he who is so thrilled by these traditions that he builds largely and lovingly his portion of the growing structure begun by those before. Let's all grow family trees, if we have none already.

Mrs. Florence Amy Dobinson was searching in one of those modern storage receptacles, without which we could scarcely live these days, known as a "box couch," for some play books while I was holding my ear eagerly to the door of the past by scanning those precious scrapbooks of our former "William Winter of the west," Mr. George A. Dobinson, in the beautiful Dobinson Shakespearean Library. I can remember Mr. Dobinson, when I first came to Los Angeles from the east, as a thorough and large-visioned critic on *The Evening News*, before the scholarly Mr. R. H. Hay Chapman, under the brilliant editorship of Mr. Samuel Travers Clover; and I have admired his writings in *The Graphic*. I also knew that for many years he was a valued contributor to the *Times* and *Herald*; and here was a personal record of his labors of love for the drama in Los Angeles from the very earliest days. Mrs. Dobinson and I were congenially happy in discussing it.

From these quaint collections of programs, clippings, photographs and all sorts of mementos, a unique and complete history of the early drama in Los Angeles could be constructed, full of racy touches of human interest quite equal to any of Mary Caroline Crawford's delightfully gossipy books. I confess I was most interested in the first volume, which dated from 1875 and extended to 1881, because it indicated the forming of a determined purpose in the mind of the maker and because of its romantic civic significance. It betrayed its sordid origin and early life as an account book, the programs and clippings blotting out that humble past quite beautifully. It began with a series of "Unitarian Thursdays," the initial entertainment opening with an evening with the American Poets and Humorists, with J. McCracken, George A. Dobinson, Dr. J. B. Pilkington, Misses Cardinell and Mack and Mrs. D. F. Smith, the last named being "detained from the affair by illness," as the report stated. Many well known local names and a few nationally famed are to be noted among these. Miss Kate Douglas Smith, whose wedding announcement to Samuel Bradley Wiggin at San Francisco in 1881, is among Mrs. Dobinson's valued treasures, along with many letters, appeared in one program as Lady Teazle, and Miss Mame Perry, who since has become Mrs. Modina Wood I believe, early showed marked dramatic talent, especially as Josephine, the captain's daughter in "Pinafore." Mark Sibley Severance was another amateur thespian I noted also. There was no theater building and for several seasons these literary "Thursdays" and amateur theatricals that began to hold forth at Turnverein hall were the big dramatic events of the community.

"They certainly had good times those days," commented Mrs. Dobinson in a caressing tone. The village life arose before one's mental view alluringly. In the third season "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks" attracted society. One notes Fred Eaton's name as Murdstone, F. A. Gibson as Ham and S. K. Sewell as Spottletoe at a Dickens' evening, one of a Dickens' series; along with a New Year's program at which J. A. Graves, Dr. A. S. Shorb and J. B. Lankershim appear as reception and floor committee, a few pages later. In 1880 comes the first mention of a traveling theatrical company, when the Nellie Boyd Dramatic Company, "the largest and most popular dramatic organization that ever appeared in the west," opened in "A Ticket

of Leave" and played "Caste," "Fanchion," "Two Orphans" and "A Celebrated Case." Nellie and her company must have been stranded for a little later we find a note, addressed to that fair lady, announcing a benefit "in appreciation of you as an artiste and a lady," and signed by Y. Sepulveda, J. R. Toberman, I. R. Dunkelberger, W. B. Lawlor, W. Pridham, W. B. Cullen, W. R. Rowland, H. K. O'Melveny, R. S. Baker and E. F. Spence. At this time too vaudeville made its appearance in the community in a bill headed by a sketch, "The Burglar Alarm," and quite down-to-date attractions though announced in quaint manner.

"You will be interested in this I know," said Mrs. Dobinson, displaying three huge handbills of brilliant color with inch-high lettering calling attention to the productions of the "Owl Dramatic Club," Los Angeles' first stock company organized by George A. Dobinson and M. Lehman, the latter one of the lessees of the Grand Opera House later, and prominent in theatrical affairs for many years. And here we passed to volume two and read of many good performances by this artistic group. "Our Boys," a three-act comedy, in which Prof. Dobinson appeared as Sir Geoffrey Champneys, was so popular that a letter in behalf of the community, signed by J. C. Kays, W. J. Brodrick and J. R. Toberman, begging them to repeat the production, follows. The company even took a little flier at some of the nearby towns, playing an interesting repertoire

bound volumes of the theatrical programs, beginning with "The Figaro," a racy little sheet somewhat of the nature of John Blackwood's present newsy program, was published by George Place & Co., and read along with the clippings. Volume three of the latter shows a deep interest in technical matters of the stage, such as make-up and similar subjects. Communications in the daily paper, *The Times*, and other weekly sheets it appears, bear the pen-name "Lavater." Hastily glancing over volume four I raced through programs, noting names and the character of the drama and bits of gossip latent in a line here and there. "The Figaro" opened its publication with "Mrs. F. M. Bates and her superb company in 'East Lynne!'" Little Maude Adams and her mother, Annie Adams, were in this company, testimony enough that it was as advertised. In 1884 the "Los Angeles Theater" opened with Mlle. Rhea, the celebrated French star, as Lady Teazle, in "School for Scandal." "Frou Frou," "Camille," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and "Much Ado About Nothing" were in the repertoire. Mayor C. E. Thom was present and gave an address at the grand inaugural performance in May. In the next year, under the managerial attention of Harry C. Wyatt, after a period of shifting official personnel, the Grand Opera House settled down to a really brilliant period that must have been the joy of Mr. Dobinson's artistic soul. Janauschek, Margaret Mather, Emma Abbott again, Emma Thursby, Orrin

Johnson, Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals," Mrs. John Drew, Viola Allen, Madame Modjeska, Adelina Patiti, Edwin Booth, Owen Fawcett, Clara Morris, Henry Miller, as Armand to Miss Morris' Camille, Frederick Warde, Mrs. Langtry, Booth and Barrett, Louis James, Mrs. Potter, the Bostonians, with Jessie Bartlett Davis, Tom Karl, George B. Frothingham, and Eugene Cowles, James A. Hearne in "Hearts of Oak," W. J. Scanlan and many others in a glorious repertoire, made me greedily turn the pages with a feeling of envy.

"Why, oh why, can we not have such great seasons nowadays? Because the people are asleep, drunk with the wine of success. But there will come a great awakening, a violent shaking up in the United States just as there is all over the world," said Mrs. Dobinson, "and then perhaps we shall have a return to such brilliant theatrical seasons. The drama will mean more to the people. Now it is merely for the 'tired business man,'—that excuse has been worked to death. You ask why, often at the most tragic moment of a production, a laugh will be heard somewhere in the house. Partly because of a nervous lack of mentality on the part of the average theatergoer, but primarily because of primitive cruelty, comedy you know is built upon the misfortunes and suffering of others, quite frequently. And the matinee girl's titter at the work of the leading man is probably because she imagines herself as playing opposite—an unconscious laugh of self-conscious embarrassment."

We looked over a box of photographs and talked of the personalities of the men and women as artists and from the more human side and laughed over four funny crayon cartoons of Mr. Dobinson, B. R. Baumgardt, Sheldon Borden and R. H. Hay Chapman, all members of the famous "Scribes;" remarked a typically frivolous notation in ink in H. C. Wyatt's hand on an annual pass, "and somebody's" wife—they gave press representatives annual passes in those days, and I noted Lawrence Hanley's name, A. Y. Pearson's and Harry C. Wyatt's among those that interested me.

Two o'clock and no lunch yet, with only the surface touched, and so many interesting and inspiring things yet to see. I gave up the idea of reviewing the early days of drama in Los Angeles. Another time, perhaps, I would finish my excursion. I had passed a wonderful morning, looking into the past and conversing with one of the most delightful and cultured of



Mrs. Dobinson as Katherine of Arragon

including "Caste," in which Prof. Dobinson appeared as Captain Hautree, "Lavater," "Our Girls," and "The Sleeping Queen." There are lovable bits of human interest in the personality of the collector here in the variety of clippings.

In February of 1885 dramatic affairs took on a dignity of professional presentation and a fixed and real habitation, when the Grand Opera House at 8½ South Main street was opened and Emma Abbott in "La Traviata" is one of the earliest names I noted. Here

women to whom has been entrusted a great mission. One day, it may be, Los Angeles will appreciate her great sacrifice in keeping this valuable record for us all. At her handsome school home on Fifteenth street she is surrounded by young folk daily to whom she preaches a gospel of beauty in every day living, along with high dramatic ideals. She has with her there one little Scotch lassie, the child of a friend, who lives with her and brings to her the joy of childhood. "We are so happy, and I am learning to live trustfully. Worry kills so many. It is wrong: we should live joyously. I am trying to do so and while I would rather be domestic, not to stagnation mentally, understand, there seems to be a force pushing me out into the world—into the professional world. First I have had this collection to preserve intact, and at times it was hard to fulfill this trust; then I had to teach and now—but we will not look that far into the future. Mr. Dobinson taught me all I know, he made me an actress; and my performance at Hollywood in the great Shakespearean pageant brought me special professional notice of flattering character. Katherine of Arragon is a role well suited to me. Who knows what my work may lead me to do in the future?"

And so we parted with days of congenial companionship in the Library still ahead, and mutual good wishes.

MR. POEL IN AMERICA

THAT William Poel, the famous authority on Shakespeare, has been lecturing in the east and is expected on the Pacific Coast next month is exciting deep interest among the members of the local Center of the Drama League of America, especially, and all lovers of the better drama.

Mr. Poel is the man who first disclosed "Everyman" to London and trained Edyth Wynne Matthison in the title role, a performance that was resonant in fine vocal and dramatic qualities, as every one knows who saw her in the part. In his series of dramatic readings he also established a new cult in producing the drama effectively. In describing a recent reading of his at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh a correspondent writes, "The training of the players showed admirably in Mr. Poel's delivery of the lines, for instead of an acted play it was a 'reading' in which articulation, emphasis and voice-shading played the chief part. Here it is that the Englishman's revolutionary methods are most apparent. We find the widest departure from the styles of reading and declamation practiced by a majority of modern players. Mr. Poel puts particular emphasis upon the use of the human voice. Melodious tonal qualities pervaded the reading of the poetry, and the enunciation was made to serve the musical rhythm. Words are given a peculiar value because of the emphasis placed on them and their harmony with the prevailing vocal rendition. The effect is somewhat startling, introducing as it does a new note in the interpretation of the bard's plays."

Mr. Poel has been perhaps best known in America as the founder and director of the Elizabethan Stage Society of London. He has revived a greater part of Shakespeare's plays and has written many lectures and magazine articles on the stage. He has tried, he says, to produce those works which are most rarely performed and which present many of the greatest difficulties in interpretation. He is exacting in his demand that, if Shakespeare's works are to be given justice, they must be divorced from "grand opera settings." His contention is that an Elizabethan stage must be used for the productions, that the speech must be smooth, soft and as nearly as possible like a conversation—a conversation of Shakespeare's time.

"In my opinion," he explained recently, "the redundancy of emphasis, as it has been called, is in a large measure responsible for the slowness and heaviness that have been brought into Shakespeare in modern productions." Mr. Poel is quite pronounced in his views upon the Tercentenary Celebration in England. He remained entirely apart from it, refusing to participate in either the elaborate Drury Lane or the Stratford-on-Avon productions. The proceeds of both of these were devoted to the Red Cross.

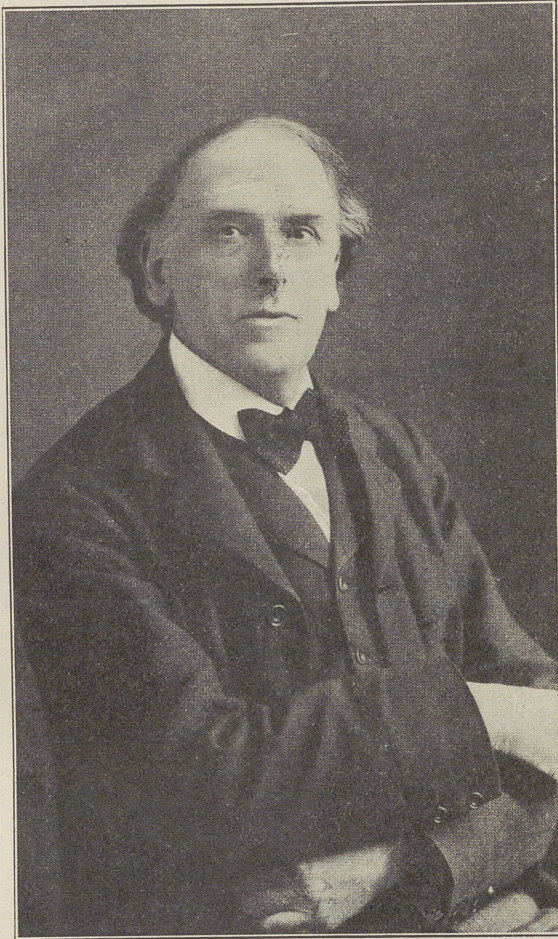
"I have openly contended," Mr. Poel says in explanation, "that this Tercentenary is all a humbug. They plan elaborately to celebrate the three hundred anniversary of Shakespeare's death, and yet in all those years they have not done a thing to aid Shakespeare, to bring his works to the people. Rather, they have fought any effort to reveal the real Shakespeare. They have even refused to contribute any portion of the proceeds to the erection and endowment of a great national theater so that something definite might be done to perpetuate the fame and the knowledge of Shakespeare. The Red Cross is doing an admirable work, of course, but if we merely wished to raise money for that work, why need we have masked it in an hypocritical show of reverence for Shakespeare's memory. Why

did we not decide that we had enough to do with the war on our hands and let the matter rest entirely?"

Mr. Poel said that he did not think the Tercentenary Celebrations, either in England or America, would have any great effect upon the stage.

"Yet I think," he continued, "that America will ultimately lead to reviving Shakespeare if such a revival comes about, for yours is a young country that is meeting problems, threshing them out and seeking that which is good. There is much more active interest in Shakespeare in America than in England. Your people desire to form opinions of things for themselves. You do not simply stop away, as our people do, you come and see and judge for yourselves. Which is all that we revolutionists ask of you."

Among Mr. Poel's many celebrated former pupils are Miss Lillah McCarthy and Mr. Granville Barker, who has on many occasions gracefully acknowledged his indebtedness to the older producer. Miss Wynne Matthison in addition to "Everyman" has enacted Shakespearean roles under his direction. "It was infinitely more interesting than the usual production."



William Poel, Drama Lecturer

she avers, "and I felt much happier, because I knew I was talking intelligently, that every word I was saying was vital to the play, and that the audience was held." To the testimony of the actress let us add that of the dramatist. Bernard Shaw has written, "Mr. William Poel is an important art-propagandist. From these simple recitals of his I learn a good deal about the plays which I can learn in no other way."

While in Los Angeles Mr. Poel will be the guest of his new niece, Mrs. Reginald Pole, and will be the center of much artistic and social attention.

The Inca Bride

They carried her gently and buried her deep
In her grave far away in Peru;
With her personal idol to watch her long sleep,
And her unfinished work by her too.

Shed a tear for the poor little bride of a day
And the sweetheart who loved her so dear.
In the midst of her triumph Death called her away,
Turned her bridal couch into a bier.

In her wedding gown decked with rare jewels and silks,
Her whistle clasped close in her hand,
That the poor little soul should not feel all alone
In that strange and far off Spirit land.

At night when you pass near the graves in Peru
You may hear the thin silvery sound
Of the whistles they blow, to each other and you,
In that shadowy World underground.

—JOY BENNETT.

Awaiting the Psychological Moment

As soon as Mr. Wilson finds out what Germany is willing to do, maybe he will write a stinging note demanding that she do it.

Rupert Brooke

It was April we left Lemnos, shining sea and snow
white camp,
Passing onward into darkness. Lemnos shone a golden
lamp,
As a low harp tells of thunder, so the lovely Lemnos
air
Whispered of the dawn and battle; and we left a com-
rade there.

He who sang of dawn and evening, English glades and
light of Greece,
Changed his dreaming there to sleeping, left his sword
to rest in peace.
Left his visions of the Springtime, Holy Grail and
Golden Fleece,
Took the leave that has no ending, till the waves of
Lemnos cease.

There will be enough recorders ere this fight of ours
be done,
And the deeds of men made little, swiftly cheapened
one by one;
Bitter loss his golden harpstrings and the treasure of
his youth;
Gallant foe and friend may mourn him, for he sang the
knightly truth.

Joy was his in his clear singing, clean as is the swim-
mer's joy;
Strong the wine he drank of battle, fierce as that they
forged in Troy.
Swift the shadows steal from Athos, but his soul was
morning-swift.
Greek and English he made music, caught the cloud-
thoughts we let drift.

Sleep you well, you rainbow comrade, where the wind
and light are strong,
Overhead and high above you, let the lark take up
your song,
Something of your singing lingers, for the men like me
who pass,
Till all singing ends in sighing, in the sighing of the
grass.

—A. H., in London Times

Song

(From "Love-Offerings")

He touched upon the verge of carnal madness
And found Love's sting,
And all of Life's ironic, bitter badness,
And sorrowing.

But from this muck-heap fell; from dust and ashes
Arose his soul,
And since true-love a heart impure abashes,
He was made whole.

—WILLIAM VAN WYCK

GRAPHITES

In accordance with an order from the war department, which must have one recruit in every thousand of population in order to obtain the hundred thousand regular army recruits needed to keep the United States army up to the strength authorized by congress, it may be necessary to make a house to house canvass of the country. Don't be alarmed if you get a call from a polite gentleman who timidly inquires if you have any army material in the house not in use. He is merely engaged in a recruiting service campaign.

* * *

Reiteration of the question, What would Hughes have done? is getting a bit tiresome and indicative of a one-track mind. Mr. Hughes has answered to the satisfaction of every intelligent man. Moreover, had there been a man of backbone in the White House few of the embarrassing issues now confronting the country would ever have arisen.

* * *

So kind of Pancho! Villa is reported to have said that he feels no animosity toward the American people. Awfully good of the dear boy, but that Columbus affair is not yet adjusted. Perhaps, it is to prove only another Lusitania lapse, however.

* * *

Hughes supporters were offering odds of 10 to 8 on the election, Thursday, in Wall Street Wilson backers wanted 10 to 7. Betting continued light.

* * *

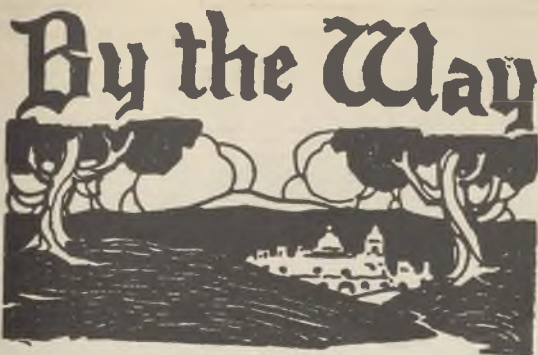
System of retiring three battleships for one super-dreadnaught should work well with a navy not intended to fight.

* * *

It must be very annoying to a whale to be mistaken by nervous tourists for a submarine.

* * *

Russia is slowly approaching the pronounceable parts of Europe.



Good Night!

So the National Sunday Magazine has gone the way of all flesh. It ought never to have been born. Never heard of it? Why, of course, you have. It is that misfit little bi-monthly publication that furtively gets itself mixed up with the otherwise excellent mass of the Los Angeles Times Sunday edition; the section that somehow always slips to the floor unnoticed, and somehow never gets picked up until it is swept up. We happen to know that the Sunday Magazine was started, not because there was a vociferous demand from an increasingly discriminating reading public, but because certain paper mills had not enough work to keep their plants busy at full capacity. It was subscribed to by about a dozen daily newspapers, when there was a hopeful attempt on their part to break into the magazine side of the publishing business, but for a long time all of them have seemed to foist it on their readers in an apologetic fashion. Well, the daily newspapers have failed to establish a magazine department worth having, but the deciding factor in the demise of the Sunday Magazine is the present crisis in the paper supply. The mills have now more profitable business on hand. It will be interesting to watch which other of the Sunday newspaper features will drop out of sight. There are others whose hour to die has now approached. Knowing, as we do, something about the present shortage and price of paper, we can only admire when the freight-car delivers to us the Times Sunday edition, and, in the words of one of its contemporaries, wonder "How do they do it?"



"Preparedness" Taketh On a New Attitude

You sensed it at the very portal. The uniformed Goliath at the door of the Athletic Club was never so sprightly. It pervaded the hallway. There was an alertness about the office staff. There was a keenness in the elevator service. The bar was deserted. The fellows in the dining-room were solemnly masticating their food much and meticulously. The weight slammers were emulating Maciste. There was profuse sweating and swatting in the handball court. The swimming pool was crowded with Apollos gracefully diving and posing. The bag punching was fervid. Al Treloar was putting a young army of fanatic-faced physical-culturists through the crazy mazes of his own pet system. Carroll Van Court and the other great instructoral experts were being worked overtime. The fearsome apparatus invented by Ahmed Abdullah for the discouragement of omb-bong-pong was being tried out to the uttermost on many personal front balconies. And there was nary a smile anywhere. I besought Guy Finney of The Mercury. "Tell me! O tell me! old man," I beseeched, "what is the Matter? What is this Great Purpose Pervading the Whole Place?" He blushed. Tell it not in Gath! He, an editor, did blush. "Fact is," he vouchsafed almost sotto voce, "Mrs. Councilwoman Lindsey has been saying Things. She has busted most robustly into Eugenics, with local annotations. According to what she said to the papers the other day she is going to see that lovelorn lads and lassies are married by the doctor instead of the parson. And first they've got to be on a sort of probation for six months. Now what Councilwoman Lindsey says today that also will the Los Angeles laws say tomorrow. Hence these fears. This touches the Athletic Club where it lives. The Great Purpose Pervading this Place is—Preparedness."

Poor Men As Presidents

Both political parties have a habit of selecting comparatively poor men for president. In this generation there has not been a rich presidential candidate—at least rich as defined by the American lexicon. Roosevelt is the richest Republican who was ever president or Republican nominee for a sojourn in the White

House. Wilson, Taft, McKinley, Cleveland, Harrison, Garfield, Grant, Arthur, Hayes, Johnson and Lincoln were not rich. Nor were the nominees, including Bryan, Blaine and Hancock, possessed of great fortunes. Samuel J. Tilden, however, was an exception to the general rule. He was a multimillionaire and much the wealthiest nominee of either party since before the civil war. In fact, he was the richest man who ever ran for president with any hope of getting the office. Washington was a rich man for his day, but his wealth was far less than that possessed by Tilden.

As McClure Views the War

S. S. McClure, who arrived on the S. S. Lafayette, after passing six weeks in England and two weeks in France, in which time he was at the battle front in Verdun, said: "What most impressed me during my stay in England were the colossal preparations for a protracted period of the present war. This is particularly noticeable in the manufacture of munitions. Everybody is impressed with the idea, and I must say it is mine also, that the war will be a long one and the worst is yet to come. The general impression seems to be that the end will come finally by killing, and more killing; that it will be practically a war of extermination."



Patsy Donovan As He Really Is

Baseball fans have been evincing the usual lively interest in the big world series between the Red Sox and the Dodgers, which has just been played. And for the second time the Buffalo Baseball Club of the International League has won the championship, due to the skill and ability of Patsy Donovan, who in his day was noted for his fleetness of foot, quickness of eye and speed of arm. I sat in the La Salle hotel with him and two newspaper friends about a year ago, talking baseball for an entire evening, and in our talk—and Patsy talks well—he did not use a single slang phrase in reference to the National game. I venture to say that to readers of magazine stories and the sport pages of H. M. ("Beany") Walker of the Examiner and Harry Williams of the Times, which are handled with a picturesque wealth of this graphically colorful language of the hoi polloi, this astonishing fact with regard to one of their popular idols will be of exceptional interest.

Grief Invades British Consul's Home

Mr. C. White Mortimer, British Consul, and respected senior of the consular corps in California, some time ago spoke to me with justifiable pride of the fact that he had given two sons to the military service of Great Britain. Now comes the news of the death of one of those soldier sons, Lieut. C. G. Mortimer, Royal Horse Artillery, and the sympathy of a host of friends will go out to his parents. He had seen service in the Dardanelles, Egypt and Greece, having joined the anti-aircraft section of the R. H. A. He was wounded at Saloniki, and died on a hospital ship at Malta. His brother is serving with the Canadian Siege Artillery. It is illegal, of course, for belligerent countries to do any direct recruiting in the United States, but Mr. White Mortimer tells me incidentally something like four thousand men from Southern California consulted him before leaving to join the British forces.



Dr. Bridge Took The Professor's Advice

Dr. Norman Bridge is known to citizens of Los Angeles and Pasadena as a physician at the head of his profession, whose characteristic directness is always marked by a helpful thought. When Dr. Bridge was a student, years ago, in Vermont he was noted for his habit of going to the root of things, and frequently his questions propounded to the instructors were puzzling and unanswerable, it is said. Upon one such occasion a professor burst out with this remark, "Bridge, you are entirely too clever to stay in Vermont. You should go west where you will have more room for your ability." The young professional man followed the professor's advice, locating first in Chicago where another stage in his progress was experienced, and then he heard the call to the far west and Southern California; with the result that he has become one of the bright and shining lights in his chosen line of work and one of California's most useful and most highly respected public men.



Why Is a Modern Hotel?

It is the modern tendency to regard any courtesy extended the public on the part of any semi-public institution as a right to be demanded with expectation of immediate and genial response on the part of the giver. Which brings to mind that one of the problems of the present day hotel manager is the use and abuse of hotel stationery. There is no doubt many persons regard a hotel as a sort of free meeting-place and use its facilities and its stationery as if they cost nothing and were a matter of right rather than courtesy. I have noted, at the Alexandria and other hotels of the city that this problem is handled in such a manner, as I believe it is being done in several of the department stores and other places, as not to give offense to any of the guests. In other words, those who wish stationery are expected to apply for it at the desk, and it is cheerfully provided. At the same time it does away with a vast amount of waste and useless expense.

Impressions of New York Described

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us." It makes quite a difference from what viewpoint you look at a matter or person. If the east, in the pride of its advancement and longer experience in civic, social and artistic affairs looks upon the west as a trifle crude it is not alone in its smiles of superiority at times. It is a Los Angeles school teacher, attending teachers' college at Columbia University, New York, who has written to a friend in the city of her first impressions of the great metropolis. She says "There is a greater preponderance of men, a larger number of policemen and more pasty-faced children here than in Los Angeles. Every one seems to be in a tremendous hurry and they all show worried faces. The Atlantic ocean is a wet and wavey expanse just as the Pacific but a dollar goes only half as far as it does at home. It all seems like a play, and when the curtain falls on the first act you will see me headed for the land of sunshine. It's California for me despite the wonderful advantages said to be held out by the east."



Hotel Manager Rejoicing in Prospect

Again comes a note of joyousness in the song of welcome being rehearsed for the annual influx of tourists and frost-bitten easterners who can afford to have periodic attacks of California fever. From all indications, Pasadena is in for a lively fall and winter season, as more visitors are expected than ever before and Manager Linnard is anticipating an exceptionally busy time, which with three hotels, the Huntington, Maryland and Green, to be set in order for the incoming guests is already making him step lively. Unusual preparations, I note, are being made for the entertainment of the thousands of guests expected, and I understand that \$3,000 a week is the amount allotted for entertainment features. Many persons bring their machines and this year travel of this character will be greater than ever. There is a decided movement this way for those who have previously passed their winters in Florida and other southern states.

Southern Pacific's Edition De Luxe

"Sierra Crest and Canyon," comprising Crater Lake National Park, Mount Shasta, Sacramento River Canyon, Lake Tahoe country, Yosemite National Park, Kings River Canyon, Kern River Canyon, General Grant National Park, Sequoia National Park, Mount Whitney and Sierra Madre region, is the subject of an edition de luxe issued by the Southern Pacific Company. It is addressed "to mountaineers, sportsmen and all true lovers of life out-of-doors—in the forest, by lake and stream and in the wildernesses of the higher altitudes;" but its appeal is to all beauty lovers and admirers of fine printorial art. The paper is heavy and of glossy finish on which the cuts picturing the lakes and mountains of California show up exquisitely and the cover design in natural colors is a work of art. And the accompanying text is fascinating indeed, tempting one to follow the route described. Of this exceptional booklet there are but twenty-five, so possession is made the dearer by rarity, as well as beauty and quality.

Laurels for A Los Angeles Poet

By Marguerite Wilkinson

DO ALL poetry lovers in Los Angeles know the work of Ruth Comfort Mitchell (Mrs. Young)? They all should know it, not only because she has lived in Los Angeles, but also because she has written verse of unusual distinction and charm, and because people are beginning to know it everywhere else in this country of ours. Readers who desire a book full of pathos and tenderness, gaiety, grace and kindness, will find it in "The Night Court And Other Verse," published by The Century Company. In the last year passed in reviewing much contemporary poetry for this page I have read no book richer in the fine, sweet, homely humanities than this book by Ruth Comfort Mitchell.

Mrs. Young sings straight and clean and true from the hot chaotic heart of modern American life. In a certain very real sense her poems may be called folk poems—for they are close to the lives of the men and women we all know. And the incidents in their lives which she makes poignant and vivid for us, those also are incidents with which we are all familiar, with which we can all sympathize. Our hearts throb a bit faster for the college lad who "had not made the team," or for the "boob freshman me" in St. John of Nepomuc, for "The Vinegar Man" with a "pepper tongue," for the farmer's wife who bought a book once, "with the butter money," for the old maid beloved by the children, "the way she could be sharing them without the pang of bearing them."

Of course it would be unfair to imply that all of Ruth Comfort Mitchell's poems are about Americans, or American subjects. They are not. But they are all felt as we feel things and many of them introduce characters that we all know in every day life and seldom find in poetry.

Her technique is like the technique of Alfred Noyes—and better. I am saying this after due deliberation. She is never diffuse and rambling as Noyes often is, and when she has finished she stops. She seldom comments on the stories she tells and they suggest their morals all the better for that fact. And if, as in "The Night Court," she assumes the role of commentator on life, she gives it life and fire. But her poems have the blithe and easy-flowing melody that has won Noyes name and place, and the quality of the rhythms she uses is not unlike the quality of his. She is both facile and keen.

Critics with towering brows may make complaint of her because she has not attempted to write great poetry. Her muse is not a lady of the austerities and the sublimities. She seems to have known that and to have kept quite close to the gentle and fecund earth. And how much better a song sincerely simple than an affectation and a pose in remote intellectual fortresses that must be intellectually defended, else they fall! If popular poetry has a place in our lives, then may we choose such popular poetry as this!

California readers will be especially interested in "The Sweetmeat Game," a one-act play in excellent verse which received an honorable mention in the recent play contest conducted by Poetry. The setting is "China Town," San Francisco. The time is an evening of the Chinese New Year. The story of the play is a dramatic one, worked out in a most original way. Woo-Liu-Mai, "The Sweet Smelling Flower," in bondage of a most bitter and humiliating kind to her little blind son, (who is a very "imp of Satan"), is nevertheless devoted heart and soul to her "august husband," Yiong-Yueng. The desperate struggle of a loving woman to obey both son and husband will touch nearly and really any woman with heart and imagination enough to know what such a struggle might mean. And then there is "the white devil" and the return of Yiong-Yueng and the misunderstanding—and—but I am telling too much.

And I want to quote a poem called "In the Court of Abundance" which is a story of the great exposition in San Francisco. It is longer than most poems quoted on this page but we can leave out a poem or two by other poets. Mrs. Young, Ruth Comfort Mitchell, belongs to Los Angeles. And we are proud of her.

Slipping behind a pillar he eluded them,—
His keen-eyed sister of the strident tone,
Heading her straggling charges for the Zone.
(How like an anxious hen she led and brooded them,
Her flock, her own!)
Fiercely maternal, she could fight and feel for them,
Now scolding shrilly, jerking on their coats,
Now tucking mufflers round their meager throats,
Unloved, unlovely, in her loving zeal for them!)
He was alone.

Since first the gates were opened she had harried him,
Pushing and planning in her forceful way.
(They were to make the most of this first day!)
Past miles of sights and sounds her vim had carried him,
Amazed, confused,
Past friezes quivering in the burnished weather,

Small, squealing engines, peanuts, huge machines,
Peaches in jars, and grain done into scenes:
His feet shrieked dumbly in their patent leather:
He felt misused.

It was so different from his ardent hope of it
All thro' the months that he had skimmed and saved,
Thro' all the melting journey he had braved.
To sign and symbol, to the breadth and scope of it
He had no key.
It dwarfed and scared him. Toil and care were part of him
At the dull counter where he spent his days.
This beauty swam before him in a maze.
He limped away. He turned—joy filled the heart of him,
And jubilee.

Grace of a heedless turning,
Here he has found his hour:
Mystical incense burning.
Rise of the rhythmic tower.
The sight of it fires and thrills him;
The hush of it soothes and stills him:
The Court of Abundance fills him.
Plenty and peace and power.

Grace of heedless turning
Here he has reached his goal.
This was his poignant yearning
Where he may lose his soul,
And whether for truth or seeming,
For waking or kindly dreaming,
Beguiling or full redeeming,
Here he is healed and whole.

This is his perfect hour. It can not stay;
Yet shall he bear the balm of it away.
Relentless ticket! He must go once more
Back to Gent's Furnishings in Arnold's store!
Even tomorrow he must go again
Back with his sister to the haunts of men
To push and crowd and sight-see all the time,
To strain the last mean penny from a dime;
Small, sticky fingers and shrill, petty strife.
Back to that little snarled and tangled life.

But here, in a strange, stern summer,
Silent, aloof, alone,
Safe in the Court of Abundance
He has embraced his own.
Life in a rosy fountain,
Berie and wraith-like, frail,
Glow like a phantom opal
Under the fog's faint veil,
Dowering him with dominion,
Beauty and power and might.
For he is now The Caliph,
Sallying forth in the night.

* * *

Poetry for October publishes "Grotesques," the remarkable tragedy by Cloyd Head, which Maurice Brown presented at The Little Theater in Chicago last winter. We congratulate Poetry. And we congratulate Mr. Head. He has given us a strange new beauty that no one else could have given us. For this play, "Grotesque," is brilliant in artistry, symbolism, and thought quality, but sombre in meaning. It is a terrible raiery at the strange fate which shifts men back and forth within the frame of this world's life, making them seem to be puppets—a "decoration in black and white." It is remarkable, too, that a play so exquisitely conventionalized, a play in which reality is always absolutely subordinated to art, should so powerfully move us as to heighten and deepen our sense of the reality of the world pain—the universal agony. It is a brave tragedy, and faces all possible disaster. It is a philosophical tragedy, and will bear the light of thought. It is a finely wrought tragedy with never a word too many to hinder us; not quite enough words to help us, perhaps, save when they are the accompaniment of action on the stage. Mr. Head says this, himself. He visualized the drama and the words are only an accompaniment to the situations framed and set before an audience.

Mr. Head is a modern, an admirer of the best work in the modern spirit and form. His own music is a free and gracious music. He is an uncompromising idealist and does not squander his talent in hasty and imperfect achievement. He works slowly. He is severe with himself. He has a future. Perhaps he has a present. Certainly in the opinion of many of the best critics, he has arrived.

* * *

Poetry is sometimes so quiet-toned and shy in its quality of beauty, so much a matter of dreamy half lights and quaint shadows that the casual reader, or the reader who chances upon it when in the wrong mood, misses the rare charm of it. That is the type of poetry that Walter de La Mare has given us in "The Listeners," published by The Henry Holt Company. Those readers will find most enjoyment in it who choose for their time of reading an hour of leisurely solitude. And if they can creep away into the remote fastnesses of an attic, or a haunted house, or a grove of old pines, they will find that they have chosen the physical environment in harmony with the reading of these poems. For they are never vivid, brilliant, poignant, rapturous or tragic. But always, whether joyful or sorrowful, are written in a minor key, or, if one would suggest a color scale, one might suggest that they are written in pale, soft shades of gray, blue, and lavender.

Within the limits of the old traditions Mr. de La Mare has metrical facility. He is not venturesome, and uses short lines and simple rhymes. This is fortunate, for his subdued emotions would hardly sustain

larger and more passionate rhythmical measures. And it is noticeable that although he is capable of a quite modern kind of realism in his perfect little sketches from real life, "Miss Loo," "Old Ben" and "Old Susan," his diction often suggests that he is not a modern at all. He frequently uses the old "thou" instead of the modern singular "you" with good effect, and he sometimes uses also the old-fashioned forms of the verbs. His diction is exquisitely simple but he prefers the phrase and the idea of the "beautiful lady" to the phrase and idea of "woman," if we can judge by a number of these lyrics.

This is all in keeping, however, with the peculiar charm of the book which is very real. Few lovers of poetry could fail to enjoy much of it. In proof of which assertion I quote "Old Susan"

When Susan's work was done she'd sit
With one fat guttering candle lit,
And window opened wide to win
The sweet night air to enter in;
There, with a thumb to keep her place,
She'd read with stern and wrinkled face,
Her mild eyes gliding very slow
Across the letters to and fro,
While wagged the guttering candle flame
In the wind that through the window came.
And sometimes, in the silence, she
Would mumble a sentence audibly,
Or shake her head as if to say,
"You silly souls, to act this way!"
And never a sound from night I hear,
Unless some far off cock crowed clear;
Or her old shuffling thumb should turn
Another page; and rapt and stern,
Through her great glasses bent on me
She'd glance into reality,
And shake her round old silvery head,
With "You!—I thought you was in bed!"—
Only to tilt her book again
And rooted in Romance remain.

* * *

One of the noticeable flaws in our American social life is our fear of naturalness, spontaneity and originality. A few patrician souls have learned all the etiquette they want to learn, perhaps in previous incarnations—and are willing to forget it and be simply kind, human, tolerant, gay in this life. They can afford to forget, for they have learned it all, of their ancestors learned it for them. But most of us desire first of all to be "absolutely correct," and let the other things be added unto us, if possible, afterwards. There are sound reasons for this, and anyone who doubts it can find them in Emerson's essay on "Manners." But very often we allow our love of correctness to stifle all forms of beautiful personal daring in every-day behavior, so that we become as barren trees whose leaves are all alike, and who refuse to bear the flowers and fruit that would declare to the world our individual fragrance and beauty. It is one of the functions of the poet—or of any artist—so to startle the weakly and timid and harshly-correct that they must long, if only for a moment, for a natural and unhindered loveliness of life and expression.

* * *

A well known publishing house has invited the editor of this department to make an anthology of California verse, a book full of California sunshine and California color and California lyric dreaming. The editor wishes to represent California poetry at its very best—which is very good—and the poems included will be representative of California's past; but it will also be representative of her vivid and vital present, which the young poets of today are singing with noteworthy charm and distinction. About two hundred poems will be included and there will be brief biographical notes and an editorial introduction. Any information which readers of this department offer, or any suggestions which they may care to give will be cordially welcomed by the editor.

* * *

Yvette Guilbert, the brilliant interpreter of France and the history and folk-life of France, as shown in her folk-songs, will be in this country for the winter, and will go to California later, to fill engagements.

A Thought in Early Autumn

If I were with you now I should be eating
Your grapes, in heavy-clustered bunches, filled
With delicate liquor, wildly keen and sweet,
Whitened and rosy-tinted in sunny Sespe.
Your peaches—strawberry-peaches I prefer—
I'd gladly buy from some good Chinaman
Who would stop his cart and stand at my back door
And bargain with wise occult jollity.
But your ripe figs—ah—most I crave your figs
With silky skins just bursting—palely green
Or darkly purple, figs too opulent
For quiet continence of juicy sweetness,
And yet too placid in flavor, and too fine
To cloy my appetite. Oh, give me these
Disguised under a mask of yellow cream,
And never a god need mock at my delight!

After working for the United States government for fifty years, in the treasury department, a woman clerk has been rewarded with an increase in salary—from \$900 to \$1,000. Here is a lesson for impatient souls. Just persevere and if you don't die of old age you may get a raise.

Music

By W. Francis Gates

COMMENT was made, anent the recent Paderewski recitals, that his program represented no composer born in the last one hundred years, with the sole exception of Rubinstein, and he got into the century by a margin of only thirteen—possibly an oversight. If this proves anything, it proves that the first half of the last century was the most prolific in great composers. The later writers have not been dead long enough to have become classics, even though their work entitled them to that position. For a classic is one whom the test of time has proved a permanent occupant of the first rank. That can not be proved in a man's life, nor for quite awhile thereafter. What the current generation may consider of sufficient worth to enter the ranks of the classic, a succeeding generation may discard. In the lifetime of Beethoven

tion, all that I had taught the pupil of relaxation of muscle and musical quality of touch would be overthrown in an hour of Paderewski's playing. "Paderewski smites the piano with full force, until the strings shriek as in pain; why shouldn't I," would be the confident assertion of the pupil at the next lesson. And what could I say—for does not the public pay its \$4,000 a recital to hear him, even here in Los Angeles, and applaud him by the hour?

Consequently, I feel that it is as well to tell the plain truth, though it may fall counter to the popular verdict and displease the worshippers of the erstwhile popular idol. Mr. Paderewski will go on playing to audiences of 2500 people and never hear of such little complaints as this—and be contemptuous of them if he did, doubtless. But it is just as well that we think for ourselves and learn to form our own judgments, irrespective of

Lott will be assisted by his wife at the piano as also at the second recital occurring in March, composed of sacred songs only.

* * *

At the Schubert club meeting Wednesday, compositions were performed from the pens of Julian Pascal, the pianist, Julius Seyler, Gertrude Ross, and Mrs. Case. Last night, at the Alexandria, the manuscript section of the club presented compositions by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Ernest Kroeger, Sydney Homer, Mary Turner Salter, Count Wachtmeister, Roy Lamont Smith, Carlos Troyer, Frances Lee Moore, C. E. Pemberton and others. The performers announced include Olga Steeb, Constance Balfour, Arnold Krauss, John Buchanan, Mrs. Joseph Zuckerman, Dorothy Beach and others. The choral section, under the leadership of Eduardo Lebegott, was down for two choral numbers by Count Wachtmeister and another by Carlos Troyer.

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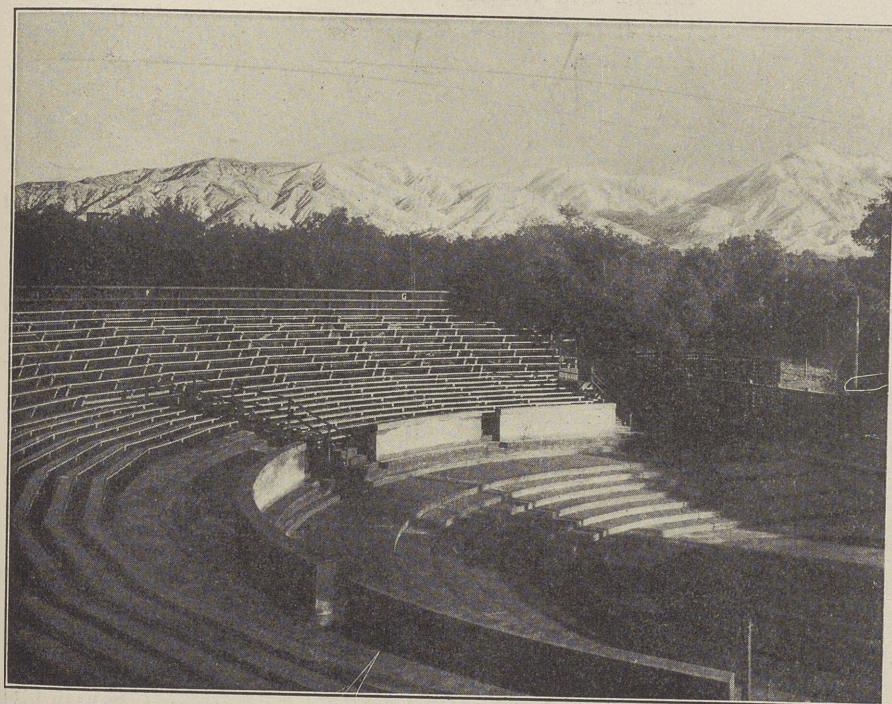
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and Liszt there were composers and performers whom the public considered their equals or superiors, yet who knows them now? What do you know of Herz, Hummel, Thalberg or Jaell?

Likewise, it shows that Mr. Paderewski has little sympathy with the modern trend in composition, or he would present a certain proportion of the best modern works, compositions that may become classic one day—who knows? So, one may regard Paderewski either as a reactionary, having no sympathy with anyone since Chopin and Liszt; or, on the other hand, as being one of the few artists who exert their weight in keeping the pendulum from swinging too far toward the more questionable styles or affectations of the moderns. One will make his verdict largely on the basis of his own preferences and inclinations.

* * *

Let us exert the great American privilege of criticism a bit further. Personally, I am content to hear the greatest works of the piano repertoire played by one of the greatest pianists of our day. But that latter statement is made with a reservation. Mr. Paderewski, for a time was head and shoulders above his younger confreres. Twenty years ago he dominated the recital platform. Since then, Hofmann, Godowski, Lhevinne, Gabilowitsch have been growing. Were it not for one tendency, Paderewski still could hold his own, or even grow wider in sympathies, as de Pachmann has. But, unfortunately, Mr. Paderewski has permitted himself to drift into the habit of pounding his instrument beyond its musical possibilities. In spite of his greatness as a musician—and he is more than a mere virtuoso—it is sad to state that he has become a bad model for the young pianist.

If I were still teaching piano, I would prefer that my pupils would not attend his recitals. For with all his brilliancy of technic and intellectuality of concep-

the shower of gold and the popular clamor. It is a pity that so great an artist should lose prestige with the portion of the world that lives in the same art as he—for I have not heard one musician voice an opinion other than the one here expressed.

This year the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra will begin its season in Claremont. Pomona College, at Claremont, offers its students a strong musical and literary course, payment for which is made by the student when he matriculates at the opening of the year. As the first attraction on this course, the college has secured the Los Angeles Orchestra and we doubt if any other college in the country will open its year with so great an attraction.

It is quite an undertaking to secure a concert by an orchestra of seventy-five men. Most orchestras, when traveling cut down their forces to about fifty. But Pomona determined to have the full orchestra and to hear a program second to none. The numbers chosen are as follows: Prelude to "Der Meistersinger" (Wagner); "Symphonic Sketches" (Chadwick); "Academic Overture" (Brahms); "California Sketches" (Tandler); "March Slav" (Tschaiakowsky), and Concert-master Sigmund Beal will play as a violin solo the Prelude to Saint-Saens' "La Deluge." This program will be given in the Greek theater of the college Friday, November 3.

Arrangements have been made for Los Angeles parties attending the concert to secure tickets at the Symphony headquarters, Blanchard building. Many automobile parties will attend from here as it is only an hour and fifteen minutes by auto from the city.

* * *

Clifford Lott will offer a program November 2 which includes a number of settings of programs of Robert Louis Stevenson's verses following a list of more general character. This will be given, at the Woman's club house. Mr.

Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke Stephens

OF NOTABLE interest to many friends was the marriage Thursday evening of Miss Dorothy Kate Trask, attractive daughter of Mrs. D. K. Trask of 1027 South Bonnie Brae street to Mr. Benjamin Franklin Goodrich, son of Mrs. M. E. Goodrich of 2190 West Thirtieth street, this city. The ceremony took place at the Westlake Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Howe, pastor of the church, officiating. Preceding the marriage service Mrs. Harold Ostrom, sister of the bridegroom, sang "God Make Me Thine," by Hayden Wood, Mr. Sibley Pease presiding at the organ. The bride was attired in a gown of silver cloth veiled in white tulle with trimmings of silver lace. The gown was designed with short hoop skirt with high waist line. Her veil was caught to her head with silver ribbons and she carried an arm shower of orchids and lilies of the valley, her only ornament being an exquisite wrist watch, the gift of the groom. Miss Sue Kuhrt assisted as maid of honor and was becomingly attired in a gown of gold cloth with an over-drape of pale yellow tulle and carried an arm bouquet of yellow blossoms in pastel shade. Mr. Henry Powles served Mr. Goodrich as best man. The church was attractively decorated with a profusion of large shaggy yellow chrysanthemums, ferns and potted plants. Following the ceremony an informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. Trask, the bride's mother, only relatives and intimate friends being invited. The bride is the daughter of the late Judge D. K. Trask, her family having been prominently identified with the history of the city and of Southern California for a number of years. She is a native daughter and a Marlborough girl. Mr. Goodrich is a promising young business man of the city and the marriage of the young couple culminates a friendship begun in early school days. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich left the same evening for a honeymoon trip through the northern part of the state and upon their return about November 15 they will be at home to their friends at 1229 Fifth avenue.

Society is planning to observe Hallowe'en with due fun and merry-making. In no quarter, however, will the festivities be more brilliant than at the Midwick Country Club Saturday night, when numerous dinner parties will be followed by a sheet and pillow-case party. Among the many smart dinner affairs planned will be that given by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Patton in honor of their son, Lieutenant George S. Patton, and his charming young wife, who have been visiting them in the last fortnight. Lieutenant Patton, who has been down in Mexico with General Pershing was injured recently by the explosion of a gasoline lamp, and is home on a short furlough. Other guests will include Miss Katherine Banning, Mr. Joe Banning, Mr. and Mrs. Eltinge Brown, Mr. Thomas B. Brown, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss Eleanor Banning, Mr. Hancock Banning, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cass, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mr. Morris Phillips and Miss Anita Patton, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Patton, Sr., who will assist. There will be many other delightful parties included in this evening's festivities. Mr. and Mrs. James Page will entertain a number of guests. Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Baker will extend hospitality to thirty of their friends. Mr. and Mrs. John Miller will be host and hostess at a dinner for ten guests. Mr. and Mrs. John Leggat are also to entertain, as will Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Sweet and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Seager. The Baroness Vera de Ropp will be the guest of honor at the dinner party which Miss Albertine Pendleton and Mr. Neil Pendleton, of St. Andrews Place will give. Mr. S. C. Pierce and Mrs. C. P. Fowler, both of Pasadena, constitute the Hallowe'en committee and every traditional feature of the occasion will serve to abet the merry-making.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall E. Valentine of 1242 North Virgil avenue have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anna Valentine to Mr. Theodore G. B. Smith, a young business man of this city. The ceremony will take place Wednesday, November 15, at the home of the bride's parents, the service being read at 8 o'clock.

At a prettily appointed tea and card party given Saturday last by Mrs. Frank Wing Taylor and her daughter, Miss Alma Wallace Taylor at their home on West Adams street, announcement was made of the betrothal of Miss Taylor to Mr. William Henry Eaton, Jr., of this city. The decorations were carried out in pink, white and green, Cecil Brunner roses, lilies of the valley and foliage being gracefully combined. Hearts were played during the afternoon. Miss Taylor has chosen to be married in December, the wedding to be one of the interesting events of Christmas week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodrick Ecott of 2654 Menlo avenue formally announces the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Scott to Mr. George Garfield Nader, the ceremony having taken place Thursday, October 19. Owing to illness in the family only members of the immediate families were present. Rev. William H. Fishburn officiated. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Nader will return to this city where after November 15 they will be at home to their friends at Forty-second street and St. Andrews Place.

Of widespread interest is the marriage today at high noon of Miss Margaret Bundy, one of Pasadena's most beautiful society girls to Mr. Leigh Guyer, prominent in society, club and business circles of Altadena. The ceremony will be celebrated in the chapel of the Pasadena Presbyterian church, Rev. John Gilbert Blue, a fraternity brother of Miss Bundy's father, the late Harlow E. Bundy, officiating. Owing to the recent bereavement of the bride-elect, and also the death of Mr. Guyer's brother, the wedding will be as simple in detail as possible and only members of the two families will be present. The bride will wear a dark blue traveling frock with hat to match. There will be no wedding breakfast, the young couple planning to leave immediately after the ceremony on their honeymoon, which they will pass in New York. Mr. Guyer is manager of the Pasadena branch of Torrance, Marshall & Company. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Guyer and a brother of Mrs. Freeman Ford. Upon their return Mr. Guyer and his bride will make their home in Pasadena.

Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming and her attractive daughter, Miss Marguerite Fleming of 2525 Wilshire boulevard left recently for New York, where they plan to remain for several weeks. In the metropolis they will join Mr. Fleming, who preceded his wife and daughter east.

Mrs. James Whiteford Dunham and little daughter, Virginia Jane, have come to Los Angeles for a visit of two or three months with relatives and friends. With her small daughter and her mother, Mrs. C. L. Eskey, Mrs. Dunham will be a guest at the home of her husband's mother, Mrs. William P. Dunham, 680 South Berendo street. Mrs. Dunham, Jr., will be remembered as Miss June Eskey, before her marriage one of the most popular members of the local younger set. The removal of herself and husband to New York was the occasion of much regret among her many friends, all of whom will make her visit here one of rare pleasure.

More than forty members of the "younger" younger set have been invited to a merry Hallowe'en party to be given by Miss Nannette Francisco, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bond Francisco at their home, 1401 Albany street, Tuesday evening, October 31. Bobbing for apples, fortune-telling, dancing and other of the traditional Hallowe'en pastimes will be enjoyed by the young guests who will include Misses Katherine Wigmore, Beatrice Ward, Nancy Billicke, Helen Worthington, Doris Fishburn, Lucile Bettingen, Caroline Eshman, Florence McGarry, Beth Krebs, Maude Gray, Margaret Gray, Elizabeth Spence, Dorothy Brown, Mae Wild, Janet Pendergast; Messrs. Albert Parker, Paul McGary, Rowlett Williams, Fulmer Hines, Charles Wellborn, Bob Reynolds, Joe Lippincott, Andrew Brown, John Crutcher, Donald Kennedy, John Byrne, Ted Botsford, Jack Fishburn, John Griffith, Stephen Kerckhoff, William Kennedy, Charles Partridge and Charles Lawler.

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Seventh and Grand

Mrs. Wheaton A. Gray, Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Arthur Peck are enjoying a short stay in San Francisco, having motored there recently for a meeting with friends.

Mrs. Kenneth Preuss, who is one of the valued assistants at the Kurmess Flamande being held in Central Park today as a French and Belgian Red Cross Relief benefit, is planning to leave November 2 for her former home in Louisville, Kentucky, where she will visit for the next two months with her father, Mr. J. Moss Terry. Mrs. Preuss is assisting today in the fancy work booth, presided over by Mrs. Willoughby Rodman and Madame Donato.

Mrs. M. A. H. Bostwick of 422 West Adams street, who left not long ago for the east, is enjoying a most pleasurable sojourn in Baltimore. Concluding her stay there, Mrs. Bostwick plans to go on to New York in time for the opening of the Grand Opera season in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Morgan of San Francisco are expected to arrive today for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Morgan at their home on West Twenty-fourth street.

Mrs. W. J. Chichester is anticipating a visit soon from her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Claire Dussie and their charming little daughter, Jacqueline. Mr. and Mrs. Dussie, who make their home in Berkeley, are planning a trip to New York, where they will remain over the holidays, visiting with Mr. Dussie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Pelton Dussie. This will be the first visit of the young couple to the east since their marriage three years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dussie, incidentally have as neighbors Mr. and Mrs. James Higgins, the latter formerly Miss Josephine Lacy of this city. Recently they entertained Miss Mary Hughes of Los Angeles. Miss Hughes with her mother and sisters, has been enjoying an extended sojourn in the north. They will return home for Thanksgiving and in time to participate in the winter festivities.

Mrs. Frank Powell and Mrs. Carl Leonhardt of 2 Chester Place left recently for a short eastern trip. They plan to go to El Paso later where they will be entertained by relatives and friends. Their return will be made the latter part of November.

Mr. L. F. Gottschalk of 933 Fedora street, the well known playwright, has departed for New York where he will be a guest of the Lamb's Club.

Mrs. John W. Kemp was hostess at an attractively appointed luncheon given

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en at her home on Hobart boulevard. The decorations were carried out in the Dresden tones, pastel-tinted blossoms being artistically combined. Places were arranged at the table for Mrs. Burton Green, Mrs. Walter Perry Story, Mrs. Charles Q. Stanton, Mrs. Albert H. Busch, Mrs. Charles Wellborn, Mrs. William H. Lewis, Mrs. W. A. Johnstone, Mrs. W. E. Read, Mrs. Mark Lewis, Mrs. Ralph Williams, Mrs. Ben Goodrich and the hostess.

One of the charming affairs of this week was the dinner party given Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hutchison at their beautiful home, 699 New Hampshire street. The occasion marked the twenty-second wedding anniversary of the host and hostess, the latter having been Miss Laura Chauvin before her marriage. The table was artistically decorated in pink, white and green, clusters of dainty pink Prima Donna rosebuds, lilies of the valley and maidenhair fern fronds being combined. Pink maline was also used and tall pink candles in artistic holders served for the illumination. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Newton Russell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. William Mead, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coffin and Mr. and Mrs. Willis G. Hunt. Friday Mrs. Hutchison was hostess at a daintily appointed luncheon given at her home, this being the second of a series of similar affairs planned for the winter season.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Mueller of Harvard Boulevard, accompanied by Mrs. Mueller's mother, Mrs. Charles Gunther, left recently for New York, where they plan a visit of indefinite length.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Mines and their winsome little daughter, Patricia, have leased their home at 626 Kingsley Drive and are located for the winter months at the Bryson on Wilshire boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Mansfield, whose marriage was a recent event of interest, have returned from their wedding trip and will be at home to their many friends at the Ellison apartments, Venice, pending the completion of their new home in Pasadena. Mrs. Mansfield was formerly Miss Willie Kerns of this city.

Mrs. J. E. Fishburn of 2266 Harvard boulevard, who is visiting in Bloomington, Illinois, as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Guy Ely, is expected to return home within a few days.

Mrs. Hugh W. Harrison has returned from a delightful summer in Colorado, where she was joined by her son-in-law and daughter, Judge and Mrs. Kent K. Koerner of St. Louis. Together the party enjoyed many pleasant motoring trips in and about Colorado Hot Springs. Mrs. Harrison is again domiciled in her home, 1210 West Twenty-seventh street.

Mrs. Caspar Whitney who returned recently from France, where she has been busily engaged in relief work among the wounded, was the guest of honor Saturday last at a prettily arranged tea given by Mrs. W. A. Edwards at her home on West Adams street. The guests included a group of Mrs. Whitney's most intimate friends.

Miss Eleanor Banning was hostess Thursday evening at an informal affair given at her home on West Adams street, a coterie of friends being invited in for cards, followed by an attractively appointed supper. Miss Banning's mother, Mrs. Hancock Banning, has not yet returned from the east, where she has been for the greater part of the summer. She plans to delay her return for about another month. In Mrs. Banning's absence Miss Banning has been much in the company of Mrs. Mary Banning Norris, who is one of the most feted of the visitors here.

Among the distinguished visitors registering this week at the Alexandria were Mrs. W. B. Spreckels of San Francisco, H. de F. Mel, paymaster, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mel; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kennedy, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, San Francisco; Mr. J. J. Borree, adjutant-general California National Guard, Sacramento; Honorable Albert J. Beveridge, U. S. Senator from Indiana; Miss Helen Starr, prominent in the motion picture world, registered

from New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore of San Francisco. Mr. Moore, it will be recalled, was president of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, Mr. J. O. Ellis, foreign agent Wells-Fargo & Co., Mr. J. Watmull of Bombay, India, Mr. W. A. Fairburn, president of the Diamond Match Co., and R. W. Campbell of New York.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Kerckhoff of West Adams street for a debutante tea to be given in honor of their attractive daughters, the Misses Gertrude and Marion Kerckhoff. The affair will take place Wednesday afternoon, November 15, and will be marked as one of the most brilliant and auspicious society events of the season. It is in honor of these two charming debutantes that Dr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant will entertain Wednesday evening, November 1 at the Los Angeles Country Club with a dinner-dance.

Mrs. F. M. Saunders and daughter, Mrs. Jessie Saunders McWhinney, entertained Saturday evening in honor of Prince and Princess John Edward R. de Guelph, the affair being given at the home of Mrs. Alice D. Dorn, 1126 Fourth avenue. A musical program of notable interest formed one of the principal pleasures of the evening. Mr. Geissler, pianist for Madame Nordica, played for Senor Pla of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, who sang "The Dawn" by Mrs. Annie Waters Stimson. Mr. Julius V. Seyler gave a delightful number. Count Anton Dahl played his own compositions and an exquisite rendition of Chopin's Funeral March. Mr. Robert Saunders, the distinguished genius of the violin, charmed his audience on a wonderful old violin formerly owned by Sarasate. Miss Genevieve Dorn, flutist and Miss Lillian Melyck played Schubert's Serenade, while Mrs. Dorn sang charmingly. She also rendered Gounod's "Ave Maria." Senor and Senora Pla gave the "sextette" from "Lucia." Senor Dennfrico contributed a piano selection. Others contributing to the program were Mrs. Florence Dobinson, dramatist; Mrs. Dean Lyman, artist; Mrs. Harriette B. Goodman, artist, and Miss Gertrude Dier, pantomimist. Mrs. Patterson, the Quaker poetess, was an honored guest. The Prince gave a few words of appreciation of all the wonderful program of music. Guests of the evening were Prince and Princess John Edward R. de Guelph; Count Anton Dahl; Mr. and Mrs. Julius V. Seyler; Mrs. Annie W. Stimson, Mrs. Harriette B. Goodman, artist; Mrs. Florence Dobinson, dramatist; Mrs. Flo Phillips, Mr. Arthur C. Geissler, Mrs. Etta Scott, Mrs. E. Patterson, Captain W. E. Chase, Bishop Allen, Signor Denfrico, Miss G. Berman, Mr. J. McCaleb, Miss M. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. F. McWhinney, Mrs. and Miss Davis, Miss E. Smallpage, Mr. F. Partridge, Mr. W. Kirkman, Mr. A. Long, Mr. William McCullers, Mr. F. Hassfield, Mr. C. McDonald, Miss Martra Canady, Miss Alice Middleton, Miss M. Elwell, Mr. F. Mitchell, Mr. F. Howard, Mr. R. Lohrman, Mr. R. Rosenthal, Mr. T. Partridge, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Luella Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Hayes, Miss Lillian Melick, harpist; Miss Gertrude Dier, pantomimist; Miss Kathleen Johns, Mr. George Evans, violinist; Dr. and Mrs. Carl Phinney, Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Pierce, Miss Marida Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bisson, Senor and Senora Seraphine Pla, Senor and Senora F. Hart, Senor and Senora John Atley, Miss H. Sweet, Miss F. Bradley, Mrs. F. M. Saunders,

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfsohn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Saunders, Mr. Lee Ramsey, Miss Genevieve Ramsey, Mr. Paul Dorn, Dr. A. Faucett and Mr. L. Ganwiller.

Politics at City Club

Politics continue to interest the members of the Women's City Club. At the next meeting Monday noon the speakers will be representatives of the candidates for the presidency of the United States. Those who will address the club are Isadore Jacobs, Democrat; Henry C. Needham, Prohibition; Gifford Pinchot, Republican, and Job Hariman, Socialist, offering an interesting prospect.

Among the speakers at last Monday's session were Ralph Criswell, Socialist, who opened the discussion, H. Stanley Benedict, Republican, who aspired to fill the unexpired term of W. D. Stephens, H. Z. Osborne, Mattison B. Jones, who spoke in behalf of C. H. Randall, Rufus Bowden, Henry Clay Needham, Prohibitionist, and James Ryckman.

Women's Press Club Banquet

Quite a brilliant gathering was that which sat down at the festive board at the first banquet of the season of the Southern California Women's Press Club at Christopher's last Tuesday evening. Among the honored guests were Thomas Lee Woolwine, David Wark Griffith, R. Ordynski, Irving Pichel, Upton Sinclair, each bringing his particular message to the company. Mrs. Eva Hamilton Young, the toastmistress and representative of Miss Rose Ellerbe, the president who is in Redlands, presided gracefully and made the annual president's address in happy vein.

Channel Club Opening

Members of the Channel Club, and friends, last Saturday noon had the pleasure of hearing and meeting Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, the author of "War Brides," and of enjoying the brilliantly phrased and thoughtful address of Mrs. Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith, the president, at the first club meeting of the year at the Hotel Clark. After which the company repaired to the luncheon tables and over the cafe noir and dessert received greetings from Mrs. Helen A. Brooks, of Cumnook School, and from Miss Grace Dennen, of the Versewriters' Club and held happy converse. Several new members were introduced.

Women's Fellowship Club

"Domestic Science" will be the subject upon which Mrs. Carolyn Downing, recently of Denver, Colorado, will speak before the Women's Fellowship Club of the Church of the People, at the meeting Thursday afternoon of next week in Blanchard Building. Mrs. Downing's address will begin at 2 o'clock.

Laurel Canyon Club

At the last meeting of the Laurel Canyon Club, held October 19, Mrs. C. H. Richmond brought the history, aims and growth of the Studio Club of Hollywood before the members in a most interesting way. This club is composed principally of young girls in the film studios at Hollywood and vicinity and was organized for helpful purposes along social and professional lines. For the

meeting of November 2 a discussion of the suffrage situation will be conducted by Dorothy Willis, of the Express-Tribune staff, and promises to be exceedingly interesting.

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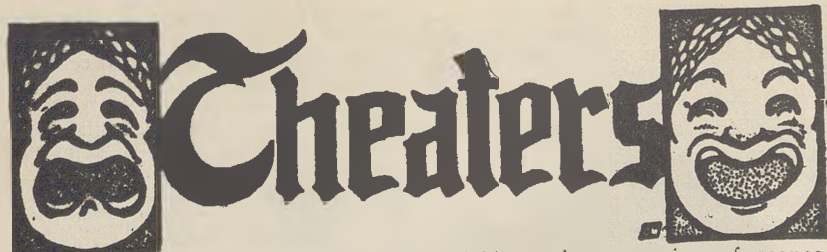
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By Pearl Rall

GIrls, girls, girls, and then some more girls until the stage at the Mason Opera House this week was full, and running over with a riot of color and motion and melody in which youth and beauty was dominant. As to being a "fashion show"—Heaven forbid—although it must be confessed that the costumes in "A World of Pleasure," what there was of them, were startling, stunning and down-to-the-minute. But the girls were really pretty and clever, with their feet; and several had exceptionally good voices as well. Especially were the Courtney Sisters pleasing and popular in Hawaiian songs, their voices being rich and mellow and beautifully blended, while Mary Mooney, Wanda Lyon, and Rene Chaplow and Rosie Quinn were such versatile entertainers as to be almost a show in themselves. The foolery of Conroy and Le Maire,

kaleidoscopic succession of scenes—not this is quite a remarkable company in numbers, lavishness in scenic effects, richness and variety of costumes and the talent and beauty of the members of the group.

San Francisco Fair at Majestic

Although this week the East (which means Broadway, New York, reputed to be the hub of the universe of the theatrical world of the United States), came West (which may mean either San Francisco or Los Angeles), it found that the latter was not so "slow," as might be imagined from its geographical position. In other words "A Night at the World's Fair," which has been holding forth at the Majestic Theater this week has been full of "go" also. It exemplifies the quick and frequent change of scene while the performance is in progress also for it is composed of a



Florence Macbeth, at Trinity

as black-face comedians was irresistible and strange to say it was clean nonsense. Collins and Hart as acrobatic dolls added another jolly bit of frivolity in the Toy Shop, which also presented a novel "Rag Doll Dance," by Helen McMahon and Maurice Diamond; and which closed in a most effective finale designated "The Melting Pot," when battalions of soldiery from the various warring nations assembled and then entering "the melting pot" of American citizenship returned in American garb. It was truly an inspiring and well-staged climax. William Norris was entrusted with the "pep," which also includes the suggestiveness that always is needed to catch the blase and the male portion of the audience. Franklin Batie was a star, although one did not realize it until he appeared in the enchanted roof garden, in which his fine voice rang out full and clear in the "Ragtime Pipes of Pan," an especially fanciful and artistic scene. In this also Margaret Edwards, famed for her appearance in "Hypocrites" a year or so ago, did a wonderful dance, "A Dance of the East," that was a marvel in poising as only those who have attempted such work can fully appreciate. Miss Edwards is so beautiful and perfect a specimen of womanhood that one feels regret even as they admire her work that such a production should claim her. And yet

imaginative, however, but picturing the "sights" of San Francisco and of the great Panama-Pacific Fair. In it three "slummers" and visitors at the Exposition "do the town and the Fair," attended by a guide visiting Chinatown, an opium den, the Barbary Coast, the famous "Zone," and Coffee Dan's, that leveler of humanity where millionaire and laborer rub elbows and meet as equals. It tells without comment the story of life in San Francisco, good, bad and indifferent in a series of really exceedingly interesting, lifelike and cleverly done sketches. There are catchy songs and several exceptionally artistic dances, notably by Mlle. Zuma in the "Oriental Snake Dance," by the "Whirling Tyrells," who did several bewildering and dizzy turns, by the California Poppies in a series of simple but dainty conceptions and by the Hawaiian dancers in their wriggling evolutions which always fascinate one. There were several bits of human interest injected into the panorama in an opium wreck, Scott Butterworth giving a good character sketch of the dopefiend, reclaimed by his family and of the wedding of a millionaire to a shop girl at Coffee Dan's. Little Master Freddie Lee was one of the best features of the show, his sweet childish voice making him deservedly popular. The Exposition Trio also met with favor and the Rialto Sing-

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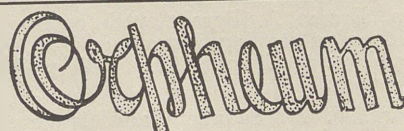
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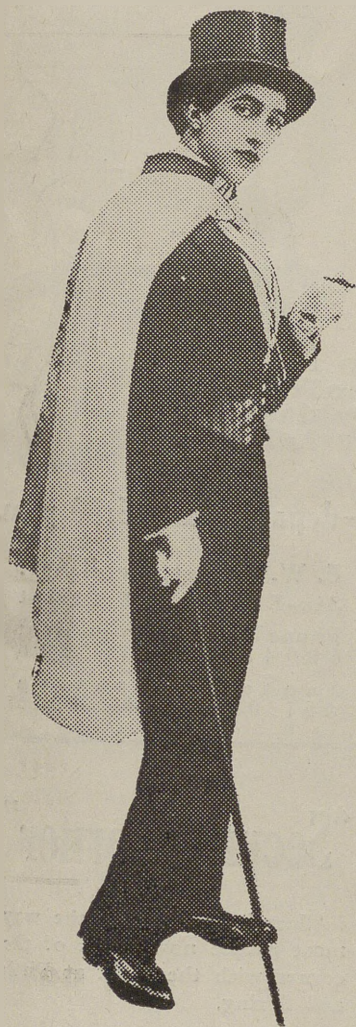
in "The Soul Of Kura San"



ers gave grand opera selections with spirit and pleasing melodic blending. Certainly the show was popular, a long line of men besieging the box office—but if they expected anything naughty or near-naughty they were probably a little disappointed as Stella was the nearest approach to such an effect. In displaying World's Fair pictures, however, we would advise that hereafter a careful proofreader examine the lantern slides—"Maternity" being correct form, not "maternity."

"Full Houses" Greet Morosco

Of all the tangles created for the amusement of theatergoers Fred Jackson has been the most successful in snarling, in "A Full House," which has been pursuing its joyous way this week at the Morosco Theater. All because a foolish and susceptible young fellow has grown literarily inspired by the charms of an attractive chorus girl and has indicted warm and tender epistles to her in the heat of his ardor before he meets "the" girl of his choice, thus requiring the services of a newly married lawyer to extricate him from the embarrassment of disclosure, the plot thickens. Falsehood, deception and a chance meeting-up with a thief who exchanges traveling suit-cases with the innocent lawyer causes all sorts of amusing and nerve-wracking situations for everyone concerned. Of the company Lola May as Susie, from Sioux City and fanatically devoted to her home town, is the central figure in one of the cleverest and best characterizations this little actress has done since her advent into the Morosco staff of players. Her make-up, her characteristic touches of humor make the part stand out in bold relief as quite



Ray Monde

the funniest and most interesting in the performance. James Corrigan as Nicholas King, the thief with a wonderful sense of humor, is another star part, as is the work of William Garwood as Parks, the English servant in the flat occupied by the lawyer and his adoring bride and devoid of any sense of humor. Douglas MacLean, as Ned Pembroke, the cause of all the trouble, and Edmund Lowe as George Howell, the bridegroom attorney entangled in a web of circumstantial evidence though innocent, shared honors; while Maude Fealy was an adorable young bride puzzled by the appearance of guilt. Mary Edgett Baker has an attractive part though small in the portrayal of the show girl, Vera Vernon, who sees a chance to make "easy money." Altogether, the play is worthy of a place along with other exceptional successes of the present season at the Morosco for it is a hummer and done in the company's best spirit.

Art and Satire Vie at Orpheum

In an illogical, though funny satirical skit, "Honor Thy Children," playing up the modern order of youthful impertinence and domineering assumption of authority, Grace Shanley and Joseph Graham play opposite Eileen O'Malley, as the widowed mother who has no control over her down-to-date children, and William Lawrence as Julius Hayman, her suitor who must pass the inspection of these progressive young folk. Why the writer departed from truth so entirely is strange for the effectiveness and humor of the sketch would not have been lessened a whit and would have gained in subtlety. Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine, assisted by Kenneth Harlan and a company of classic dancers, staged a gorgeous group of dances, Hawaiian, Egyptian, Grecian and East Indian, presenting a number of familiar fancies in slightly different atmosphere. Pandora and the Box of Evils, for instance, was scarcely according to the Greek conception; nor according to the modern idea either for that matter, since the New Thought, Christian Science and the philosophy of optimism has taken the popular mind. Aside from that criticism it was a beautiful piece of art in settings and gracefully stepped. "Saravasti, the Bride of the Sun God," was an exotic dance orgy after the manner of these Indian spectacles. It is full of the fire of mystic passion always credited to the Hindu, whether correctly or not. Her dances were similar in conception to those of Ruth St. Denis, with certain individualistic touches. Helene Davis is just one of the daintiest, most delightful bits of femininity that the Orpheum has seen in many a day. She makes flesh and blood, with certain improvements on the originals, of the chorus girls in a little style skit showing the fashions of colonial days and hoop skirts, of the stately show girl in diaphanous robes of demure though rather striking design, of the pony girl of Fay Templeton's day in abbreviated garb and modern "Follies" girl in tights and sparkling closely-fitting garments. Her changes, made before the audience, are without the slightest suggestiveness. Webb and Burns, the Italian minstrels, are "a precious pair of idiots," who are really true to type and therefore all the more ludicrous; while William Demarest and Estelle Collette make more out of nothing than it would appear possible in "trifling talk" and equally trifling imitative stunts. Jacques Pintel has a quiet but sympathetic touch at the piano in classic selections. And Orville Harrold and Hector MacCarthy entrenched themselves even more strongly in the popular favor in song. Allan Dinehart and company present a third and characteristically clever sketch, "The Right of Way," wherein the honor of a foolishly trusting virgin is saved by a gallant modern knight at the clerk's desk of a hotel.

Burbank Pictures "Old Heidelberg"

"Old Heidelberg" and Joseph Galbraith recall earlier theatrical days in Los Angeles when the debonair Joseph was a matinee idol playing opposite the dainty and talented Thais Lawton. Dear me, how time flies; and now "Old Heidelberg" is being revived at the Burbank, with Joseph Galbraith returning to the stage after being a private citizen as it were for many years, in the same role of the unhappy prince, Karl Heinrich. It is a rather subdued Galbraith, not the bubbling, vivacious Joe of old. In the present instance Edith Lyle is interpreting the spontaneous and devoted Kathie, beloved of all the students at Heidelberg. She is a most engaging madchen in white frock and black braids, with a merry laugh in which the joy of living that is youth is contained. A. Burt Wesner, as the dear old Doctor Juttner, and Edward Power, as Lutz, the pompous and much scandalized valet, are the most attractive characterizations; although Billy Evans touches here and there a high note in his portrayal of Kellerman, the steward of the corps "Saxonia." Melbourne MacDowell is a new comer who makes a stunning-looking Staatminister but who was laboring under some embarrassment evidently, his deliberation amounting to more than artistic purpose but well covering the real reason it would seem. William Rader was scarcely recognizable in wig and knickers but he carried the unaccustomed apparel and dignified lines well. As a student he is more happily cast. Frank Darien too was "lost" in an insignificant part as a lackey, as is Warner Baxter also, although his voice adds measurable strength to the student chorus. Menette Barrett is back in an "old lady's" part, in which she has more than her share of practice and Vera

Lewis is a fine Frau Ruder. But it is the student band that livens the scenes and brings back the jolly spirit of "Old Heidelberg" with their pranks and rollicking songs. The boys have good voices and sing together excellently, warming up the old Main street house wonderfully.

Ordynski Production at Little Theater

Richard Ordynski, the careful and exacting director of The Players Producing Company, has finally succeeded in getting the play, "Nju," in shape for its initial presentation. "Nju" is not so mystic as its name would seem to convey. It has been characterized as a play of everyday life, written by Ossip Dymow, one of those brilliantly clever European minds which have the knack of getting at the very core of human existence. It is a simple story that might easily apply to the man around the corner, his neighbor, and incidentally his neighbor's wife.

Ordynski, always the revolutionary, has in this production done away with the old familiar cross-section three-room set, and yet he creates the impression upon his audience of seeing the dramatic action going on in three separate and distinct places. The stage settings by Norman-Bel Geddes do much to create the tense, dramatic atmosphere which the action of the play demands. The cast includes Irving Pichel, Joe King, Herbert Heron, Kirah Markham and Ann Andrews.

Jolly Good Bill at Orpheum

Those who have sung Frederick V. Bowers' songs—and they are numbered in the many thousands—will rejoice and be exceedingly glad to know that Mr. Bowers, in person, will head the Orpheum bill opening Monday, October 30. Mr. Bowers brings a complete company to interpret his works, including a fine quartette, a dancer, a character interpreter, and all others necessary to the proper rendition of his notable successes, with a scene and costumes for each song. The jolly jester, Walter Browner, is another newcomer, a genius in the putting over talk. He is nonchalant in manner, has frequently been compared to the late Ezra Kendall in wit and his material is all new. The Morin sisters, featured lately in a local musical com-

edy, will show what they can really do in this, their introduction to vaudeville. They have a series of dances of eccentric and beautiful contrast, and their costumery and artistry are beyond cavil. The Lunette sisters, the whirling Geishas, are to be seen doing a ballet in the air, and then on the stage, doing more of it, alternating up and down. The bill is to retain for another week Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine and her artistic dance pantomimes, with Kenneth Harlan and company; also "Honor Thy Children," the clever dramalet; Demarest & Collette, and Webb & Burns, the Italian musicians.

Big New York Success at Morosco

Another big New York success will grace the stage of the Morosco theater, beginning with tomorrow's matinee when the Morosco players will present for the first time in Los Angeles that dramatic success of two seasons, "The Dummy," which everyone who knows anything about New York theatricals is aware "turned 'em away" nightly for nearly two seasons.

It is a rattling good detective story which carries a rich vein of comedy through it. It was written by Harvey J. O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, the former injecting a detective side of the case which will make you gasp with amazement for it is entirely different, while Harriet Ford has played the human element with its pathos and its tremendous comedy. "The Dummy" in the play is a little boy, a very clever child, and this role will be taken at the Morosco theater by one of the coming stars of the Pacific coast, Charles Barton, who has been brought to Los Angeles especially for this production. Another juvenile star, Dorothy Love Clark, plays a role opposite. In the cast Edmund Lowe, Mary Baker, Douglas MacLean, Gertrude Maitland and others.

Rollicking Comedy Success at Burbank

"Why Smith Left Home" is one of the biggest and most delightful comedies of the American stage and it will be given a tremendous revival at the Burbank theater Monday night, with all the Burbank favorites in the cast. The Burbank players have proved their su-

(Continued on Page 13)

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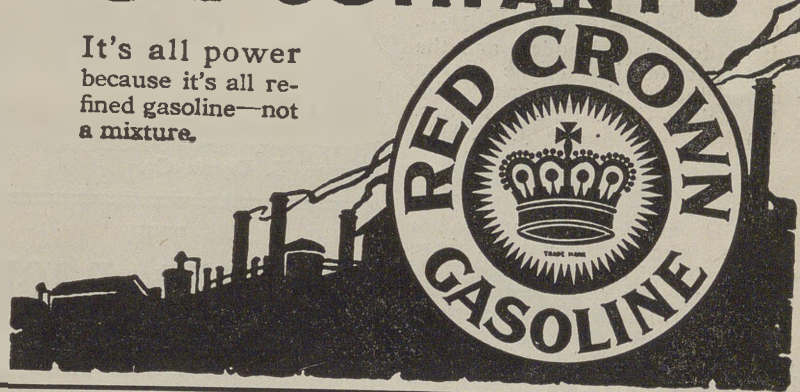
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Books

THESE are days when the world is being enlarged to our vision by the huge area covered by the Great War. The lands of the ancient world are part of the field of struggle, and their domination in the coming centuries is one of the things at stake. Our interest in many places can no longer be confined to the library and classical books, but is more immediate. Thus of the Seven Wonders of the World described for us in this delightful little volume, none is outside of the warlike operations of today.

The writer, Dr. E. J. Banks, field director of the recent Babylonian Expedition of the University of Chicago, after long wanderings in the east, which had made him familiar with the ruins of the ancient world, was asked some time ago by the editor of a monthly periodical to contribute a short article on the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. He was dismayed to find that neither he nor his friends were able to enumerate them, and that the encyclopedias he consulted were wholly unsatisfactory. Finally, in searching through libraries, he discovered a dissertation in Latin by a student who desired a university degree, and an older treatise which gave descriptions borrowed from ancient authors; but the results of modern research were ignored.

The present volume with its thirty-four illustrations and maps, is the result of the author's realization that a real gap in literature had to be filled. "The material collected for the contemplated magazine article expanded wonderfully. Generally accepted fancies were found to be erroneous. The old familiar pictures of how it was thought the Seven Wonders ought to have looked were chiefly imaginary. Research among their ruins has not only revealed their history, but has taught us why they were the wonders of the world."

The man who originally selected the group was a resident of Sidon, named Antipater, who about two hundred years before the Christian brought out a guidebook. Dr. Banks regards him as competent and discriminating. The period covered in his Seven Wonders was three thousand years, and he gave three to Asia, one to Europe, two to Africa, and one to an island in the sea. A study of these marvellous constructions leaves us with a greatly increased sense of the grandeur and glory of the ancient world. They were: The Pyramids of Khufu, the Walls of Babylon; the Statue of Olympian Zeus; the Temple of Diana; the Tomb of King Mausolus; the Colossus of Rhodes; and the Pharos of Alexandria. ("The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World." By Edgar J. Banks. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Bullock's.) J. M. D.

About "A College Girl"

Here's good fun! Though Mrs. George De Horne Vaizey's last book is written about girls and for them, there is so much witty dialogue in it, besides a hint now and then of caricature, that the grown-ups will be highly entertained by it. A bit here and there will give an idea of the brightness: "Darsie opened the door and there stood her father. The look he wore seemed to say, 'I've been there myself. I understand. Now it's my part to play the heavy father but I'm not nearly so shocked as I pretend.'" The story is told in a sprightly fashion, with so many bits of bright fun that one is tempted to read much of it aloud. Of course there are patches of moralizing, like the duller pieces in an old time

quilt, but all the remainder of the pattern is so gay and cheery that even the young girls will forgive. It is a pleasure to recommend this book without reservation. ("A College Girl." By Mrs. George De Horne Vaizey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Bullock's.)

Typical English Family

In this story is recorded the daily life of a large middle-class English family, the Hebbertons, and the fact is revealed that their life is similar in many respects to a family of the same social station in this country. Here are depicted the various problems which arise in a large family concerning food, clothes, recreation, and neglecting to make ends meet, inevitably followed by bankruptcy. Early in the narrative the oldest son is led astray, and the cloud hovers over the whole story. Pauline, the one sprightly character in an otherwise somber picture, of whom the reader expects much, is married to a country curate and leads a dull, colorless life. There is no plot or startling adventure or brilliant remarks to relieve the even tenor of the book. Certainly it is not up to former efforts of this writer. Misfortune pursues each and every member of the family from the time their extravagance drives the father into bankruptcy. The narrative is so dull and typically English, that surely it should interest our cousins over the water. ("The Family." By Elinor Mordaunt. John Lane Company. Bullock's.)

Books Received This Week

"War, I—The Borzoi Plays." By Michael Artzibashev. Alfred A. Knopf, publisher.
 "Tales of the Pampas." By W. H. Hudson. Short Stories. Alfred A. Knopf.
 "The Crushed Flower." Authorized translation by Herman Bernstein of Leonid Andreyev. Atmospheric sketches. Alfred A. Knopf.
 "The Emperor of Portugallia." By Selma Lagerlof. A novel. Translated by Velma Swanson Howard. Doubleday, Page & Co.
 "Rod of the Lone Patrol." By H. A. Cody. Boy's book of adventure. George H. Doran Co.
 "The Trufflers." By Samuel Merwin. A story. Bobbs-Merrill Co.
 "The Rogue's March." By John Hubert Greusel. A Protest. Fifth Avenue Publishing Co.
 "Quaker Born." By Ian Campbell Hannah. Romance of the Great War. G. Arnold Shaw, publisher.
 "Rodmoor." By John Cowper Powys. A novel. G. Arnold Shaw.
 "Story of Montana." By Kate Hammond Fogarty. Text book. A. S. Barnes Co.
 "Cloud and Silver." By E. V. Lucas. Essay anent the War and other things. George H. Doran Co.

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Los Angeles

Ebell's Entertaining Program

It is the custom of the Ebell Club to hold a reception each year to celebrate their charter day, and this Monday, October 30, the officers, curators and charter members will be at home to club members and their friends, in honor of the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of Ebell, from 2:30 to 6 o'clock. A program of unusual interest will be given by the Killarney Girls, whose stories and songs of Irish life have proved most fascinating to all their audiences. Another note of interest in the week is the art exhibit, beginning November 1, initiating a co-operative movement, with the artists of Southern California by which the Ebell will hold an exhibition of paintings in the Clubhouse on South Figueroa. On the evening of November 1 a reception will be given to the artists, their friends and the beauty-loving folk of Los Angeles. Mr. John E. D. Trask will be the guest of honor on this occasion. The public is invited to attend the exhibition which concludes November 15.

Friday Morning Club

For November the following programs are announced for the Friday Morning Club:

Friday, November Third—Prohibition Presented from Two Viewpoints, Rev. Robert Freeman, Judge W. W. Bowman.
 Friday, November Tenth—Health Insurance, The Next Step in Social Progress, Dr. I. M. Rubinow.
 Friday, November Seventeenth—Song Recital, Charles Henri de la Plante.
 Friday, November Twenty-fourth—The World's Great Drama, Richard Ordynski.

Committee Meetings

Thursday, November Second, 10:30—Music Conference, Chorus, Mrs. Charles G. Stivers, Director.
 Tuesday, November Seventh, 12 M—Book Committee Luncheon, Local Poets.
 Tuesday, November Fourteenth, 2:30—Public Affairs Committee, Discussion of Recreation Survey.
 Tuesday, November Twenty-first, 2:30—Drama Committee, Moving Picture Matinees for Children.
 Tuesday, November Twenty-eighth, 2:30—Art Conference, The Colonial Period—Puritan Prejudice and English Influence, J. Singleton Copley, Mrs. Donald W. Skeel; Benjamin West, Mrs. H. H. Kerckhoff.

Monday programs for the Ebell Club for November offer the following interesting subjects:

Wednesday, November First—Art Exhibit and Reception. In honor of the exhibiting artists, eight to eleven p. m. A general invitation is extended to all art lovers.
 Monday, November Sixth—Vital Questions for Women by Women—"The Woman's Way of Doing," Mrs. Philip G. Hubert; "The Relation of Ebell to Social Service," Mrs. Charles N. Flint; "Keeping Step," Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles.
 Monday, November Thirteenth—Lecture, "The History and Development of California Industries," Miss Grace S. Stoerner. Illustrated by stereopticon and moving pictures. Guests admitted upon members' calling cards.
 Monday, November Twentieth—Musical, Compositions of Gertrude Ross, interpreted by Mrs. L. J. Selby, Contralto; Mme. Christian Timmer, Cellist; Mr. Clifford Lott, Baritone. Composer at the piano.
 Tuesday, November Twenty-first, at National airs rendered by Mrs. Lucian eight o'clock—Lecture, "Social Duty," Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma. This is an evening for the gentlemen, who will be admitted upon members' calling cards. The lecture, which will be both forceful and humorous, will be followed by an informal reception.
 Monday, November Twenty-seventh—"The Immigrants," by Percy Mackaye, interpreted by Mae Shumway Enderly. Solo by Menotti Frascosa. Part Second—"Wedding Ceremonies of European Peasants" (In costume), Mae Shumway Enderly.

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Plays and Playgoers
(Continued from Page 11)

periority as fun makers and this is just the sort of fun production at which they are experts.

The story of "Why Smith Left Home" is so generally known that it needs no repetition here and Joseph Galbraith will play the role of the highly interesting and unfortunate John Smith, whose trials and tribulations afford a world of comedy. Edith Lyle will be the equally interesting Mrs. John Smith.

And the cast will be sprinkled with the best the famous Burbankers have to offer, by Menette Barrett, Warner Baxter, Frank Darian, Vera Lewis, Emelie Melville, Dora Mae Howe, Edward Power, Nan Carter, Nolan Leary, Elsie Knowland and others.

World's Fair At The Majestic

If the sole ambition of Sid Grauman, sponsor for "A Night At The World's Fair," now playing at the Majestic theater twice daily, including Sundays, were the pleasure of Los Angeles playgoers they have succeeded in that one desire, for this city has demonstrated its unrestrained delight and enthusiasm at every performance since the opening last Sunday.

With one or two exceptions, the fifteen scenes in "A Night At The World's Fair" are extremely interesting. Particularly does this apply to the beautiful drop showing the "Tower of Jewels" and that other triumph of scenic artistry, "The Court of Abundance." The scene of San Francisco's "Thalia Dance



KIRAH MARKHAM

Hall," "Coffee Dan's" cafe, and the "Barbary Coast" also call for warm applause at every performance. The Aloha Twins, The Ten California Poppies, Scott Butterworth, The Grand Opera Four, The Hawaiian Singers and sixty other artists help in no small way to make Grauman's show a huge success, calling for the second week which begins Sunday afternoon.

Florence Macbeth To Sing

One of the most delightful, satisfying artists of the younger generation is Florence Macbeth, the American coloratura soprano, who will be heard here next Tuesday evening at Trinity Auditorium. After being graduated with honors from college, she devoted her entire time for two years to the study of the voice—having taken a general music course while in college, later studying in repertoire, in Italy. Her professional debut was accomplished at The Hague as soloist with the Lamoureux Orchestra of Paris, with marked success.

In 1913 she returned to America to become leading coloratura soprano with the Chicago Grand Opera Company, enjoying two winter seasons with this organization. Many will remember with pleasure her appearance here with the company as co-star with Titta Ruffo in "Rigoletto," her "Gilda" attracting full as much attention from vocal and histrionic point of view as Ruffo's "Duke."

Her program in this city is:

I
Aria, Arlette (Jean de Nivelle)....Delibes

II
(a) Chansons les amours de Jean
(b) Non, je n'irai plus au bois

(c) Les yeux.....Weckerlin
(d) L'oiseau bleu.....Rabey
(e) Chere Nuit.....Dalcroze

III
(a) Pastoral.....Bachelet
(b) My Lovely Celia.....Carey
(c) Bid me discourse.....Munro
Bishop

IV
(a) Caro Nome, Rigoletto.....Verdi
(b) Polonaise, Mignon.....Thomas

V
(a) Botschaft.....
(b) Das Madchen spricht.....Brahms
(c) Ich fuhle deinen odem.....Rubinstein
(d) Will niemand singen.....Hildach

VI
(a) Star Trysts.....Marian Bauer
(b) My Love he comes on the Skee.....
(c) Celtic Love Song.....Clough-Leigher
(d) Moonlight—Starlight.....Worrell
Gilberte

Japanese Player at Woodley's

Sessue Hayakawa in "The Soul of Kura San," a thrilling heart-interest drama of Japan and America, in which is interwoven an unusually beautiful romance, will be the attraction at the Woodley Theater next week. Sessue Hayakawa, who is regarded by his countrymen as the E. H. Sothern of Japan, is undoubtedly the world's greatest Japanese actor. His work in past pictures, "The Honorable Friend" and "The Cheat" has already established him among the most popular screen stars and his following is a large and admiring one, which in itself will guarantee a week of capacity houses for the Woodley this next week. Mr. Hayakawa has the support of Myrtle Stedman and Tsuru Aoki, as well as a group of talented Japanese actors. The play is tensely dramatic, and the scenery particularly beautiful and quaint, many of the settings having been made in Old Japan, in contrast to the latter scenes transferred to modern New York.

Great Tragedienne at Miller's

Bertha Kalich, the internationally famous tragedienne, comes to Miller's screen for a week starting tomorrow in "Love and Hate." In this big, vital, human interest drama, the wonderful emotional artiste has a part that has been conceived to offer her full opportunity to show every facet of her marvelous histrionic ability. She plays the part of a wife in the drama, whose home life is wrecked by the intrusions of a man who falls in love with her. The ending is happy and pleasing, the husband being brought to a realization that he has been duped by a designing cur into separation from his faithful wife and takes her back. Stuart Holmes heads the supporting company which also includes those famous youngsters, Jane and Katherine Lee.

Hallowe'en Party on Mt. Lowe

An old-fashioned Hallowe'en party and dance will be given at Ye Alpine Tavern, Mt. Lowe, Saturday evening, October 28. Here, in front of the great stone fireplace, the guests of the Tavern will gather for old-time sports, to be followed by a special program in the new music room by Miss Naomi G. Sweeney, birdlike whistling soloist, Miss Berenice Marcher, singer and creative dancer, and Roy E. McKibben, accompanist. The evening's fun will wind up with an informal dance, and appropriate refreshments will be served.

Miss Sweeney, who is a Pasadena girl, has been complimented by John

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG

And a Half-Century of the
Chicago Public Schools

By JOHN T. McMANIS

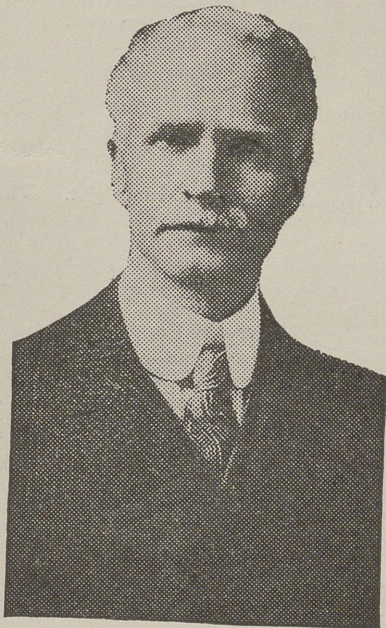
"JUST what this great woman did for her city during the fifty years she served it; just what she signified when she forsook the home of her girlhood in order that she might continue to be useful to her people," is the story which Mr. McManis attempts to tell. It is an inspiring chronicle, the narrative of a simple girl, the child of a poor family, who by virtue of her own strange power rose to leadership and to renown.

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Philip Sousa for the birdlike quality of her notes. She and Miss Marcher have just completed an engagement as soloists with the Los Angeles Ladies' Orchestra on a tour through the northern part of the state, where they won many favorable comments.

It is hard to believe that the sun is shining brightly on Mt. Lowe when the valley is buried in fog, but such has been the case for more than a week past, and one of the most delightful features of a trip to the famous mountain at this season of the year is to get above the clouds.

No better picture can be found of the status of music in America than that given in the special edition of "Musical America" (New York) of October 14. Its two hundred pages and more than eight hundred fifty illustrations mark the high point of musical journalism in this country—and that means in any country. The activities in every city of musical pretensions are given proportionate space. The generosity of this journal toward Los Angeles musical affairs



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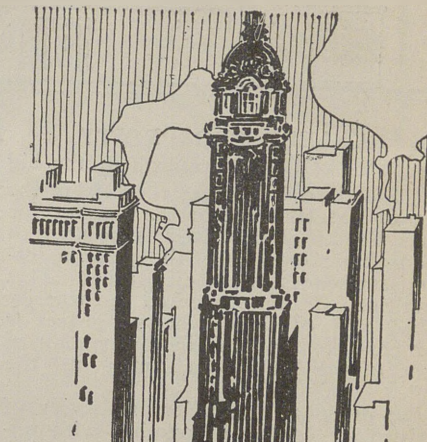
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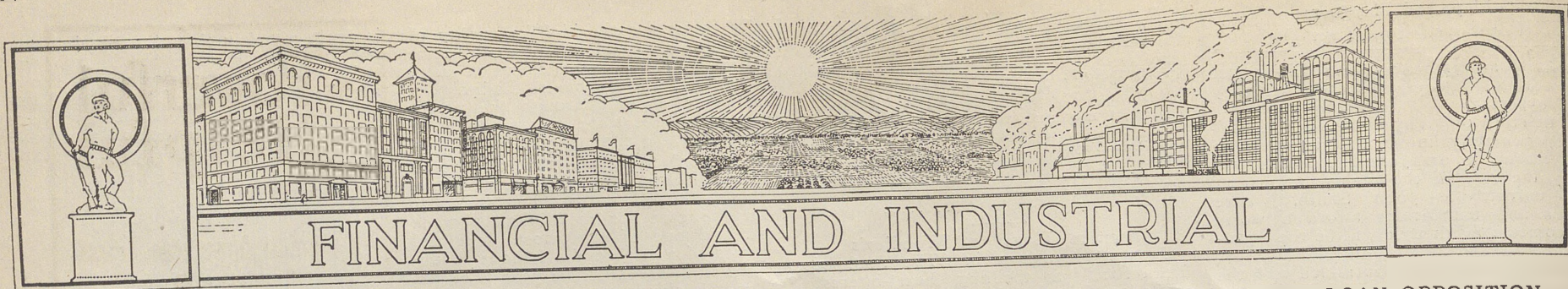
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FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

REFLECT PROSPERITY

OUTSTANDING strength of the big Standard Oil stocks recently in the face of unsettlement in the market for other classes of securities is pointed to as another indication of the great underlying soundness of the oil market. This condition of unprecedented prosperity in oil will continue whether peace or war conditions prevail in the opinion of some of the best posted men in the trade.

The prospect of smaller production of high grade crude oil together with undiminished demand for refined oil, chiefly gasoline, is regarded as sure to result in higher prices for crude oil and refined products. The recent decline in prices of midcontinent oil, the principal supply for the big middle west and eastern refiners, gave an opportunity for the purchase of oil at attractive prices and as a result the position of the refining and marketing companies is much strengthened.

There is reason to believe that the big refiners secured about all the available oil in the midcontinent field in the last several weeks, and that the purchase of any large amount under present conditions would result in a sharp upturn in prices.

Entirely outside of any question as to the nearness of the end of hostilities in Europe, it is certain that the oil stocks can be regarded as the big peace securities, regardless of their present share in the demand for gasoline for war purposes. While the war consumption of gasoline is enormous and a profitable source of income for the big oil interest, European authorities are restricting its use for the most part to military needs. Individual use of gasoline in England is restricted to a 25% basis. It is almost entirely prohibited in Italy. When conditions are such as warrant authorities lifting the ban on individual use, private consumption plainly is going to make good, in part at least, for the reduced buying for the army and navy.

In the United States there is no let up in the demand for automobiles and gas engines for other purposes, and so long as that condition continues increased use of gasoline is certain.

The record of the prominent Standard Oil stocks in the last week was a continued advance to new high prices. Ohio Oil, the big producing company in the Standard group, sold up to \$342 a share, par \$25. The brightened prospects of this company are due in large measure to its activity in Wyoming, the new oil state and the most promising one. The big Standard refining companies, New Jersey, California and Indiana, and the Standard marketing companies, Prairie Oil & Gas, New York, Continental and Kentucky were all selling at high record prices or close to them.

Bonds in Default

Holders of Western Pacific bonds in default may derive a degree of comfort from the following item from an exchange: It has been shown that the investor who bought one each of nine bonds that went through the receivership period of the early nineties without being disturbed might have made a maximum profit of 95% in less than ten years in addition to receiving regularly a high rate of interest return on his money.

The case of the St. Louis & San Francisco old consolidated 4s showed the greatest change for profit. This issue sold down to 23 in 1896. Purchase of the bonds at that price and payment of the \$100 assessment levied per \$1,000 bond, bringing the cost up to 33 would have brought to the holder stocks in the reorganized St. Louis & San Francisco company that at their high prices of 1902 could have been sold for 265. This is a profit of 232 points, or 700% in six years. If the heavier assessment of \$670 had been paid and bonds of the reorganized company taken as well, the best possible profit would have been 189 points.

Another issue from which an exceptional profit might have been derived was the Oregon Short Line & Utah Nav-

igation consolidated 5s. This issue could have been bought for 39 in 1895. It received 50% in income 5s, and 100% in common stock, which was later exchanged at 97 for Union Pacific common at par. Sale of these bonds in 1901 and of the Union Pacific common at its high level of 1906, would have given a net profit of 264 points, or 676% on the original investment.

American Locomotive Orders

American Locomotive has just closed an order for 50 Mikado engines, of about 100 tons each for the Paris-Orleans Railway, of France. At the market price for motive power the value of this order may be placed at approximately \$1,700,000.

This contract brings the total of orders booked by the American Locomotive Co. since the beginning of October to 217, orders for 167 engines having been placed within the last fortnight. The prices at which this business was taken are not known definitely, but it may be estimated that the aggregate price of the 217 engines is approximately \$6,500,000.

Money in Paper

In addition to probable net earnings this year of about \$2,000,000, equal to 16% on American Writing Paper preferred, the stern provisions of the bond mortgage absorb a sum equal to nearly \$2 a share more, which can properly be considered earning power for the preferred. The company has for years chafed under the requirement to pay interest on its entire issue of \$17,000,000 bonds, although there are now outstanding in the hands of the public less than \$12,500,000.

February 2, last, Writing Paper had \$1,400,000 bonds in its treasury and \$2,974,000 in the sinking fund, a total of \$4,374,000. Interest on these bonds will take \$218,700 this year, or \$1.80 a share on the \$12,500,000 preferred, and as interest on "dead" bonds is used to retire still more bonds, the yearly contribution tends to grow larger instead of smaller. The \$100,000 yearly sinking fund is used for the same purpose. It is so "nominated in the bond," however, and the holders of the first mortgage fives are not likely to waive their rights. In July, 1919, the bonds mature, by which time, it is figured, the amount in the hands of the public will have been cut down to about \$11,000,000. If the company is granted two more years of fat earnings the reorganization in anticipation of the bond maturity will prove an easier task than has appeared likely many times during the company's career.

Orders for Wooden Cars

Inability of the railroads to secure assurance on steel deliveries and the imperative need for more cars is forcing the construction of cars either entirely of wood or of wooden tops with steel underframing.

And this has added to the prosperity of the lumber manufacturers, for, when the railroads are buying, trade is good with the mills. In the lumber industry the railroads are the largest buyers of any one class. Ten or fifteen years ago, the lumbermen watched the quotations on pig iron. When the iron advanced, the lumbermen felt confident their own trade was to improve. But within the last decade, railroad lumber purchases have become the barometer. When the railroads are in the market, it means there are heavy shipments ahead and a resulting good business in all lines. This points the general market. This general stock, together with the class of lumber the railroads use, round out the demand for the entire lumber mill cut.

Vanderlip on Western Conditions

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, has returned from a tour of the west, having gone there at the outset to attend the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Kansas City. On every side, Mr. Vanderlip said, he had observed unmistakable signs of highly prosperous conditions, but there as in the east people were inclined to speculate as to what would be in store for the country

after the war had ended. The spirit of caution thus expressed, he said, was proving an effective curb on over-expansion in business.

The general prosperity of the country, Mr. Vanderlip stated, was reflected in the condition of banks throughout the country, which are carrying the heaviest deposits on record. He does not expect any let-up in business for a long time to come and he sees no immediate prospects for peace. He says that he intends to vote for Hughes in November.

Electrical Boom Also

So much has been said and written regarding the steel boom that the equal prosperity of the electrical industry has not received nearly the emphasis which its importance deserves. In the first nine months of 1916, the incoming orders booked by the three largest electrical corporations were at the rate of \$354,000,000 per annum. This is 50% more than the new business ever taken by these companies in the best previous year in their history, and is so far in excess of their productive capacity that total orders filled cannot possibly exceed \$280,000,000. At least \$75,000,000 of orders will be unfilled, or nearly 30% of the probable 1916 shipments.

Output of Domestic Dyes

Dr. Norton of the department of commerce has not had long to wait for the vindication of his prophecy regarding the production of dyes in this country. The fact is, he has been more than vindicated. A year or so ago he made an investigation which was both intelligent and thorough. As a result, he foretold a production of coal tar dyes in this country this year of at least 16,000 tons. This declaration was pounced upon by a choice collection of critics, who included domestic dyemakers, importers of dyes, and some chemists. They all demonstrated that the coal tar dye industry required more time and endless amounts of capital and that the product this year would be practically a negligible quantity.

Yet, according to announcements now made, apparently on authority and corroborated by a number of circumstances, the output of a single dye company will this year amount to no less than 17,500 tons, distributed among more than fifty different coal tar colors. Other dye-making concerns are by no means idle. One of them, which before the war employed fifty men and used foreign-made intermediates, has now one thousand men making coal tar dyes, using domestic-made intermediates, and has more than fifty chemists at work to help improve and vary its products.

There are also a number of other factories which are turning out finished dyes, and the best evidences are that the coming year will see manufactured in this country a tonnage of dyes equal to all that were ever imported. There will not be all the numerous shades of color that used to come from Germany, but there will be enough dyes of enough colors to satisfy every reasonable need, besides leaving over some for export.

It may be added, also, that some are already being shipped abroad.

Manual of Industrials

Poor's Manual of Industrials for 1916, just issued, contains 3112 pages of text, or nearly 10 per cent more than the previous issue and is the largest work of the kind published on the Industrials. The book contains the latest income accounts and balance sheets of industrial companies, in most cases presented in comparative form, showing at a glance the growth of the business. The general information in the book is revised to August 15. It also contains an appendix giving recent information on the steam railroads and the public utilities. In view of the fact that the industrial organizations had a phenomenal volume of business in the last year, profits having broken all previous records, Poor's Manual of Industrials is particularly valuable at this time. It gives the investors the facts regarding these companies without bias or opinion. The book is invaluable to the investor or banker interested in industrials.

FARM LOAN OPPOSITION

ACTIVE opposition from banking interests and indifference, coupled with ignorance of the provisions of the federal farm loan act, were characteristic of a hearing at Trenton, N. J., by the farm loan board. In the absence of Secretary McAdoo, who, it was announced, was detained by other business, the hearing was conducted by George W. Norris, Herbert Quick, Captain W. S. A. Smith and Charles E. Lobdell.

Mr. Norris, as acting chairman of the board, announced that the purpose in coming to New Jersey was to secure data to aid the board in locating the twelve land banks which must be established before the act actually becomes effective. Members of the committee admitted after the hearing that interest in rural credits in the east is not so great as in the west. This, according to the committee, is true to a large extent of all states east of Indiana.

The strongest opposition to the farm loan act came from the State Bankers' Association, represented at the hearing by President John D. Everitt, of Orange, and Vice President William C. Chambers, of Vineland. Mr. Everitt in particular took up cudgels against the law on the ground that it is a usurpation of functions properly belonging to the banks. He was corrected by Acting Chairman Norris when he asserted that national banks are not permitted to lend money on bond and mortgage. Mr. Norris pointed out that farms are exempted from this restriction and that loans may be made by national banks on farm property for any period not exceeding five years.

Dr. John G. Lipman, of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, was particularly interested in ascertaining whether the act would be serviceable in bringing about the reclamation of undeveloped land in New Jersey, of which he said there is approximately 1,500,000 acres. He placed the average value of this waste land at \$10 an acre. Mr. Norris told Doctor Lipman that the farm loan act was not designed as a philanthropic scheme, but was purely a business proposition. He suggested, however, it might be utilized in the development of waste areas, section by section.

Discusses Willys-Overland Growth

Interest in the Willys-Overland Company showed a decided increase with the publication of a recent interview given by John N. Willys, president, as to the plans of the company and the fact that he will continue personally to control and direct its affairs as in the past. He says:

"The present Willys-Overland Company succeeded to the business of the Overland Automobile Company in 1912. In 1907, just before my connections with the Overland Automobile Company, its invested capital amounted to only about \$33,000, since which period it and its successor company, the Willys-Overland Company, has increased until at the present time it has net assets of approximately \$70,000,000, which includes the amount received from the recent sale of new stock. The production has increased from 401 cars in 1908 to 95,000 cars in the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1916, and it is at this time about 20,000 cars behind in actual deliveries. The buildings at Toledo occupy 108 acres, and are practically new, being principally of re-enforced concrete construction and equipped with the most modern machinery. The Toledo plant alone employs 18,000 men, while in all the plants 25,000 men are employed.

"By the end of the year all construction and additions to equipment necessary to give the Willys-Overland Co. an annual capacity of 300,000 cars will have been completed, the total outlay for which will be less than \$5,000,000, and this will terminate the company's policy of expansion which has made it the second largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. From this time on the time, experience and ability of this organization will be devoted to reducing costs, increasing efficiency and improving production. The recent sale of 600,000 shares of the common stock has

placed the company in such a financial position that no further increase of its preferred or common stock will be required for the carrying on of its present business or for taking care of its probable growth. Upon payment for the new stock the company will have more than \$20,000,000 of cash on hand and more than \$25,000,000 of other quick assets. I own more than the majority of the common stock of the Willys-Overland Company, and it is my intention to continue personally to control and direct the affairs of the company."

High Cost of Government

In this country the cost of administering the affairs of 146 of the largest cities has increased 40 per cent in twelve years. In 1903, according to census reports, the total cost of government in these cities was \$514,189,206 and the per capita cost was \$24.64. In 1915 the total cost was \$996,061,502 and the per capita cost was \$34.53.

The figures indicating the increased cost of city government for each inhabitant show that the mere concentration of humanity in cities does not fully explain the rise in the expense of municipal service. A considerable portion of the advancing cost properly may be attributed to lack of fitness for the work intrusted to them on the part of many persons in the public service. In other words, the spoils system of appointments helps to increase the expense.

Trained forces for the public employ and standardize service and pay are manifestly necessary if the taxpayers are to get their money's worth in efficient government. In addition to simplifying forms of municipal administration the people of this nation sorely need to apply a greater fund of knowledge and an increased measure of plain hard work to their community problems. As cities grow in size their governing agencies properly are required to take on additional duties for the common good. Hence there is a constantly increasing need for efficiency.

The people of the cities can remedy conditions only by holding their public servants strictly to account, by choosing none but the best obtainable officials, steadily refusing to be misled by partisan clamor, sentimentality or favoritism.

Phelps-Dodge Record Earnings

New high record earnings and production have been established this year by the operating subsidiaries of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which have resulted in greater dividends than ever before on this stock. Although listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Phelps-Dodge shares in their limited trading change hands in over-the-counter transactions. The last known sale was at \$290 a share while \$300 has been bid since the recent dividend declarations.

With the payment this month of \$8 a share there will have been distributed in the first three quarters of the year a total of \$20 a share requiring the disbursement of \$9,000,000. Owing to the well sold-up conditions of the company at high prices it appears likely that the December distribution will at least equal, if not exceed, the September payment of \$8 a share.

It is estimated that the Phelps, Dodge & Co. produced in the first eight months of this year approximately 115,000,000 pounds of copper, a big increase over last year's total for the same period. In addition, the sales department had the marketing of Calumet & Arizona production of close to 45,000,000 pounds for the eight months.

It would not be surprising if the Phelps-Dodge production reached 175,000,000 pounds for the entire year against 140,000,000 pounds in 1915. Assuming a 10-cent cost and 25-cent copper, profits should reach \$26,250,000, equal to \$58 a share on 450,000 shares of Phelps-Dodge stock.

Nature's Provision For Commerce

Manufacturers and exporters are finding some special advantages in trading with countries below the equator, among which those of South America, South

Africa, and Australasia may be mentioned. In these countries the seasons are reversed. When it is winter here it is summer there, and vice versa. When business is over in this part of the world for fabrics of sheer or light construction and for garments made of such material it is, or ought to be, particularly brisk in the countries named.

Taking the world as a whole there is virtually a continuity of climate with a variance in location. This, of course, indicates a continuance of demand for certain kinds of goods the year through. Manufacturers who can supply such a demand are promised an all-the-year round trade in both heavy and light goods. This is one of the inducements the domestic manufacturers now have for coddling their export trade, especially in textiles and in clothes made of them. The ready-to-wear people have thus far not availed themselves of the opportunity, although it would mean much for them.

Not the least of the advantages would be that of being able to keep their help occupied all the time and to make seasonable occupations steady ones. This would ensure to better organization and much more economical production.

Why Not Here?

New York chamber of commerce is paying considerable attention to commercial education in that city. A series of questions has been prepared covering primary, grammar, and high school grades, and has been distributed by the school committee, the idea being to inquire into the present school system and then make recommendations tending to improve it. The questions touch on the mental qualities of pupils upon admission to high schools, the percentage of those taking commercial courses who follow the pursuit for which they were prepared, the advantages of continuation schools, and the effect these schools would have upon high schools, if any. The questions further touch on the prevailing attitude among public school teachers toward commercial instruction as a phase of public school work, the extent to which educational effort should be carried at public expense here under existing conditions, and the extent to which high school teachers of commercial courses are qualified by special training for this particular branch of instruction.

Growth of Rural Free Delivery

To appreciate the rapid growth of the rural free delivery department one has but to recall that it was first officially suggested by John Wanamaker while he was postmaster general in his first report in 1891. The first bill authorizing rural free delivery was introduced in the house in January, 1892, by James O'Donnell, member of congress from Michigan. This bill carried an appropriation of \$6,000,000, but failed of passage. The next year congress appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for experimental purposes with rural free delivery. Other

appropriations, also small in amount, were made in the years 1894 and 1896. The first routes were established Oct. 1, 1896, on three routes from Charleston, Uvilla and Halltown, W. Va.

Prospects for Increased Business

According to Chicago wholesale merchants in the leading lines of trade, the great wave of prosperity which began sweeping over the country shortly after the European war started is placing retail merchants more nearly on a cash basis than ever before.

These wholesalers say sure proof of this statement is to be found in the fact that their increase in cash business from the country districts has been greater than it has for several years past and also that collections on credit accounts with country merchants have been much more easily made and with a smaller percentage of loss. Big crops in most parts of the country last year and the high prices they have brought, due largely to the war, are given as causes of the improvement.

Large improvement has been recorded in the hardware trade. Cash business is better and collections easier.

Why Men Succeed

Men succeed in finance, in banking, in business and indeed throughout life because from beginning to end they are observant gatherers of facts which they digest.

The prosperity of the present is laying the foundations for business disaster for very many. It seems so easy now to get good wages, to gather profits in business, to get large returns upon investments and make profitable overruns in speculations, both in merchandise and securities, that many thousands will be lured into confidence in themselves, their judgment or their "luck" and after it is too late will find themselves drifting over shoals in life with no sure anchor hold upon the facts.

Two admonitions are now going forth in financial circles. The first is "thrift." If this country is to be permanently great and prosperous it will be from accumulated savings which alone can command the tools for future industrial competition. It is the vast savings machinery of the people invested in railroad bonds and shares, and in municipal and state loans, and industrial organization that have given this country the machinery of transportation and many commanding industries.

Prices of medicines generally have gone up with terrifying rapidity since the beginning of the war on account of the increased sale abroad.

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F IRST NATIONAL BANK S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring	STODDARD JESS, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and Profits, \$2,537,953; Deposits, \$25,270,000.
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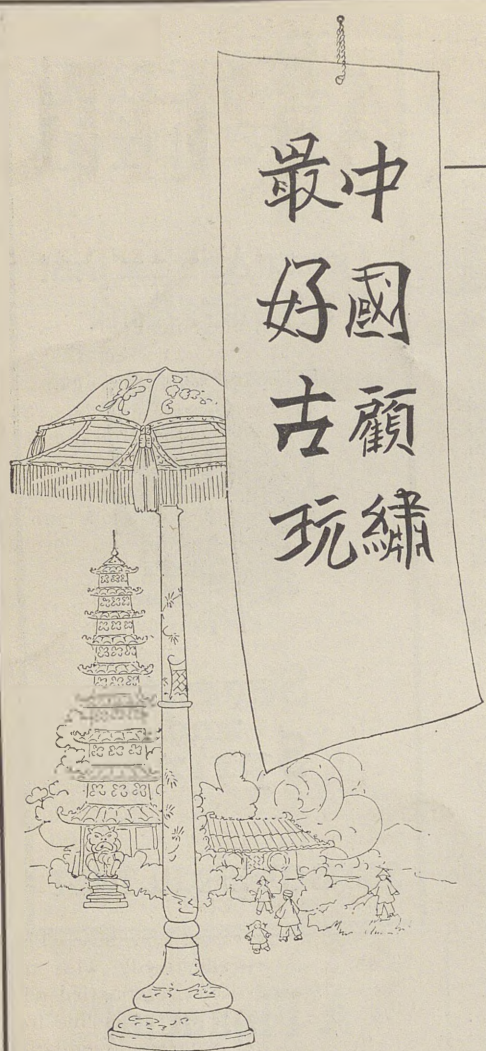
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